FINANCIAL SECTION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NERIA R. DOUGLASS, JD, CIA
STATE AUDITOR

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT
66 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0066

TEL: (207) 624-6250
FAX: (207) 624-6273

RICHARD H. FOOTE, CPA
DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR
MARY GINGROW-SHAW, CPA, CIA
SINGLE AUDIT COORDINATOR
MICHAEL J. POULIN, CIA
DIRECTOR OF AUDIT and ADMINISTRATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Maine, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the State of Maine's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the following component units: Child Development Services, Finance Authority of Maine, Maine Educational Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Loring Development Authority, Maine Educational Loan Authority, Maine Governmental Facilities Authority, Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority, Maine Maritime Academy, Maine Municipal Bond Bank, Maine Port Authority, Maine State Housing Authority, Maine Public Employees Retirement System, Maine Community College System, Maine Technology Institute, Northern New England Passenger Rail Authority, Small Growth Enterprise Fund, and University of Maine System. We also did not audit the financial statements of the NextGen College Investing Plan. These financial statements reflect the following percentages of total assets and net assets or fund balance of the indicated opinion unit:

Opinion Unit	Percent of Opinion Unit's Total Assets	Percent of Opinion Unit's Net Assets/Fund Balance
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	100%	100%
Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	95%	97%

Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for these entities, are based on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The financial statements of the Maine Educational Loan Authority, Maine Technology Institute, Northern New England Passenger Rail Authority and the Small Enterprise Growth Fund were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the reports of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

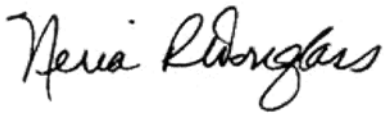
In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Maine, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, a report on our consideration of the State's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grants, and other matters will be issued under separate cover. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report, is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

As discussed in Note 3, the State has adopted the provisions of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations* and GASB No. 52, *Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments.*

The Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 4 - 15 and budgetary comparison schedules and related notes, State Retirement Plan and Other Post-Employment Benefits Plans, Information About Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach, included on pages 102 - 113, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of Maine's basic financial statements. The supplementary information – combining statements and individual fund statements, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining statements and individual fund statements have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us and the other auditors in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory section and the statistical section, as listed in the table of contents, have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us and the other auditors in the audit of the basic financial statements and accordingly, we express no opinion on them.



Neria R. Douglass, JD, CIA
State Auditor

December 23, 2009

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the State of Maine's annual financial report presents the State's discussion and analysis of financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2009. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and with the State's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide:

- The State's net assets decreased by 0.01 percent from the previous fiscal year, as restated. Net assets of Governmental Activities increased by $86.2 million, while net assets of Business-type Activities decreased by $86.6 million. The State's assets exceeded its liabilities by $4.2 billion at the close of fiscal year 2009. Component units reported net assets of $2.0 billion, an increase of $33.5 million (1.7 percent) from the previous year.

Fund level:

- At the end of the fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $202 million, an increase of $14 million from the previous year. The General Fund's total fund balance was a negative $273.4 million, a decline of $34.9 million from the previous year. The Highway Fund total fund balance was $34.9 million, an increase of $37 million from the prior year.

- The proprietary funds reported net assets at year end of $594.4 million, a decrease of $31.1 million from the previous year as restated. This decrease is due to several factors: an increase in the Retiree Health Insurance Fund of $40.9 million, an increase in the Dirigo Health Fund of $5.1 million, an increase in the Maine Military Fund of $4.4 million, an increase in the Alcoholic Beverages Fund of $12.5 million, and an increase in the Workers' Compensation Fund of $10.2 million, offset by a decrease in the Employment Security Fund of $109.8 million, and a decrease in the Employee Health Insurance Fund of $11.6 million,

Long-term Debt:

- The State's liability for general obligation bonds increased by $54.5 million during the fiscal year, which represents the difference between new issuances and payments of outstanding debt. During the year, the State issued $133.3 million in bonds and made principal payments of $79.2 million.

Additional information regarding the government-wide, fund level, and long-term debt activities can be found beginning on page 7.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is an introduction to the State of Maine's basic financial statements, which are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the State as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Assets presents all of the State's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net assets*. Over time, increases and decreases in net assets are an indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the State's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying events giving rise to the change

occur, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Therefore, revenues and expenses are reported in these statements for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused leave).

Both government-wide statements report three activities:

Governmental activities - Most basic services, such as health & human services, education, governmental support & operations, justice & protection, and transportation are included in this category. The Legislature, Judiciary and the general operations of the Executive departments fall within the Governmental Activities. Income taxes, sales and use taxes, and State and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities - The State charges fees to customers to help cover all or most of the costs of certain services it provides. Operating costs not covered by customer fees are subsidized by the General Fund. Lottery tickets, transportation services, and the State's unemployment compensation services are examples of business-type activities.

Component units - Although legally separate, component units are important because the State is financially accountable for these entities. The State has "blended" one component unit, the Maine Governmental Facilities Authority (MGFA) with Governmental Activities as described above. Maine reports 15 other component units (6 major and 9 non-major) as discretely presented component units of the State, and one component unit is reported with the State's fiduciary funds. Complete financial statements of the individual component units may be obtained directly from their respective administrative offices as shown in Note 1 A to the financial statements.

Government-wide statements are reported utilizing an economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. The following summarizes the impact of the transition from modified accrual to full accrual accounting:

- Capital assets used in governmental activities are not reported on governmental fund statements but are included on government-wide statements

- Certain tax revenues that are earned, but not available, are reported as revenues in the Governmental Activities, but are reported as deferred revenue on the governmental fund statements

- Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in governmental fund statements, but not deferred on the government-wide statements

- Internal service funds are reported as Governmental Activities, but reported as proprietary funds in the fund financial statements

- Governmental fund long-term liabilities, such as certificates of participation, pension obligations, compensated absences, bonds and notes payable, and others appear as liabilities only in the government-wide statements

- Capital outlay spending results in capital assets on the government-wide statements, but is recorded as expenditures on the governmental fund statements

- Proceeds from bonds, notes and other long-term financing arrangements result in liabilities on the government-wide statements, but are recorded as other financing sources on the governmental fund statements

- Net asset balances are allocated as follows:

  Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt; are capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes, and other debt attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

  Restricted Net Assets are those with constraints placed on the use by external sources (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of governments) or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation; and

  Unrestricted Net Assets are net assets that do not meet any of the above restrictions.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the State's most significant funds. Funds are fiscal and accounting entities with self-balancing sets of accounts that the State uses to keep track of specific revenue sources and spending for particular purposes. The State's funds are divided into three categories – governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary – and use different measurement focuses and bases of accounting.

Governmental funds: Most of the basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for future spending. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the programs of the State. The governmental fund statements focus primarily on the sources, uses, and balance of current financial resources and often have a budgetary orientation. These funds are reported using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, a separate reconciliation provides additional information that explains the relationship (or differences) between them. The governmental funds consist of the General Fund, special revenue, capital projects, and permanent funds.

Proprietary funds: When the State charges customers for the services it provides, whether to outside customers or to other agencies within the State, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds (enterprise and internal service) apply the accrual basis of accounting utilized by private sector businesses. Enterprise funds report activities that provide supplies and services to the general public. An example is the State Lottery Fund. Internal service funds report activities that provide supplies and services to the State's other programs and activities – such as the State's Postal, Printing & Supply Fund. Internal service funds are reported as Governmental Activities on the government-wide statements.

Fiduciary funds: The State is the trustee or fiduciary for assets that belong to others. The State is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. These funds include pension and other employee benefit trusts administered by the Maine Public Employees Retirement System, a component unit, private-purpose trusts, and agency funds. Fiduciary funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. The State excludes these activities from the government-wide financial statements because these assets are restricted in purpose and do not represent discretionary assets of the State to finance its operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information includes budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and major special revenue funds. Also included are notes and a reconciliation of fund balance from the budgetary basis to fund balance determined according to generally accepted accounting principles. This section also includes schedules of funding progress for certain pension and other post-employment benefit trust funds and condition and maintenance data regarding certain portions of the State's infrastructure.

Other Supplementary Information

Other supplementary information includes combining financial statements for non-major governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. These funds are added together, by fund type, and presented in single columns in the basic financial statements. Budgetary comparison schedules by agency are also included for the general fund, the highway fund, federal funds, and other special revenue fund.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE

The State's net assets decreased by 0.01 percent (as restated) to $4.2 billion at June 30, 2009, as detailed in Tables A-1 and A-2.

Table A- 1: Condensed Statement of Net Assets
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2009	2008*	2009	2008	2009	2008*
Current and other noncurrent assets	$ 1,901,420	$ 2,114,633	$ 410,353	$ 511,516	$ 2,311,773	$ 2,626,149
Capital assets	4,338,301	4,095,417	96,665	95,905	4,434,966	4,191,322
Total Assets	**6,239,721**	**6,210,050**	**507,018**	**607,421**	**6,746,739**	**6,817,471**
Current liabilities	1,419,356	1,602,289	42,720	44,095	1,462,076	1,646,384
Long-term liabilities	1,040,284	913,855	50,691	63,088	1,090,975	976,943
Total Liabilities	**2,459,640**	**2,516,144**	**93,411**	**107,183**	**2,553,051**	**2,623,327**
Net assets (deficit):						
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	3,767,895	3,632,073	96,667	95,905	3,864,562	3,727,978
Restricted	162,240	200,888	383,970	493,733	546,210	694,621
Unrestricted (deficit)	(150,054)	(139,055)	(67,030)	(89,400)	(217,084)	(228,455)
Total Net Assets	**$ 3,780,081**	**$ 3,693,906**	**$ 413,607**	**$ 500,238**	**$ 4,193,688**	**$ 4,194,144**

*As Restated

Changes in Net Assets

The State's fiscal year 2009 revenues totaled $7.4 billion. (See Table A-2) Taxes and operating grants and contributions accounted for most of the State's revenue by contributing 43.6 percent and 41.7 percent, respectively, of every dollar raised. The remainder came from charges for services and other miscellaneous sources.

The total cost of all programs and services totaled $7.4 billion for the year 2009. (See Table A-2) These expenses are predominantly (68.8 percent) related to health & human services and education activities. The State's governmental support & operations activities accounted for 6.5 percent of total costs. Total net assets decreased by $456 thousand.

Table A-2 - Changes in Net Assets
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2009	2008*	2009	2008	2009	2008*
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	$ 452,597	$ 460,080	$ 482,911	$ 493,197	$ 935,508	$ 953,277
Operating Grants/Contributions	3,081,827	2,559,533	20,170	22,950	3,101,997	2,582,483
Capital Grants/Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Revenues:						
Taxes	3,245,180	3,512,767	-	-	3,245,180	3,512,767
Other	159,276	198,263	-	2	159,276	198,265
Total Revenues	6,938,880	6,730,643	503,081	516,149	7,441,961	7,246,792
Expenses						
Governmental Activities:						
Governmental Support	484,127	541,338			484,127	541,338
Education	1,689,036	1,669,353			1,689,036	1,669,353
Health & Human Services	3,428,680	3,290,482			3,428,680	3,290,482
Justice & Protection	419,027	407,879			419,027	407,879
Transportation Safety	301,355	329,914			301,355	329,914
Other	534,032	412,007			534,032	412,007
Interest	40,148	35,524			40,148	35,524
Business-Type Activities:						
Employment Security			225,181	122,518	225,181	122,518
Lottery			163,030	178,419	163,030	178,419
Military Equip. Maint.			71,380	80,306	71,380	80,306
Dirigo Health			58,861	76,860	58,861	76,860
Other			27,560	25,322	27,560	25,322
Total Expenses	6,896,405	6,686,497	546,012	483,425	7,442,417	7,169,922
Excess (Deficiency) before Special Items and Transfers	42,475	44,146	(42,931)	32,724	(456)	76,870
Special Items	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	(100,000)
Transfers	43,700	38,470	(43,700)	(38,470)	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	86,175	(17,384)	(86,631)	(5,746)	(456)	(23,130)
Net Assets, beginning of year	3,693,906	3,711,290	500,238	505,984	4,194,144	4,217,274
Ending Net Assets	$ 3,780,081	$ 3,693,906	$ 413,607	$ 500,238	$ 4,193,688	$ 4,194,144

*As Restated

Governmental Activities

Revenues for the State's Governmental Activities totaled $6.94 billion while total expenses equaled $6.90 billion. The increase in net assets for Governmental Activities was $86.2 million in 2009. This is due, primarily, to a decrease in General Fund expenditures resulting from participation in the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Additionally, program revenues were insufficient to cover program expenses. Therefore, the net program expenses of these governmental activities were supported by general revenues, mainly taxes. Tax revenue decreased by $267.6 million from the prior year, however net expenses supported by tax revenue also decreased by approximately $304.9 million. Furthermore, the State's Business-type Activities transferred $43.7 million (net) to the Governmental Activities in statutorily required profit transfers.

The users of the State's programs financed $452.6 million of the cost. The federal and State governments subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions of $3.1 billion. $3.4 billion of the State's net costs were financed by taxes and other miscellaneous revenue.

Table A-3: Total Sources of Revenues for Governmental Activities for Fiscal Year 2009

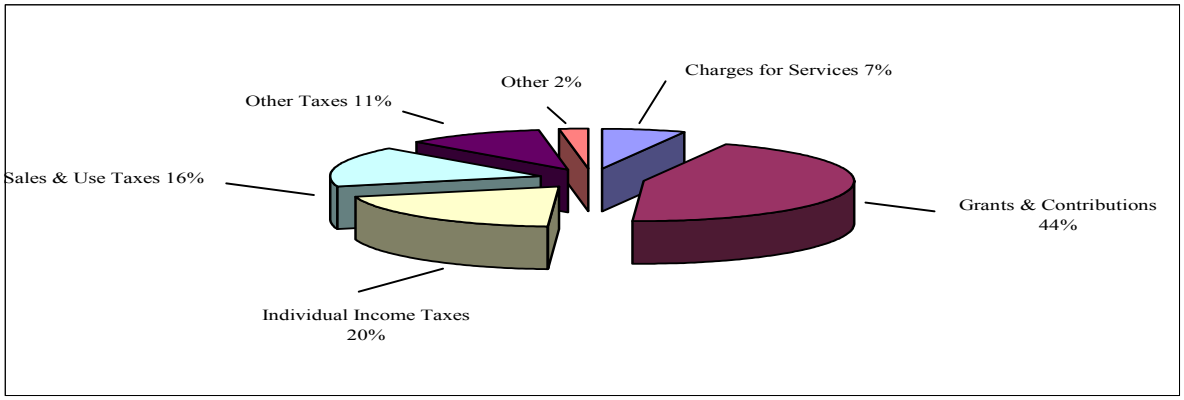
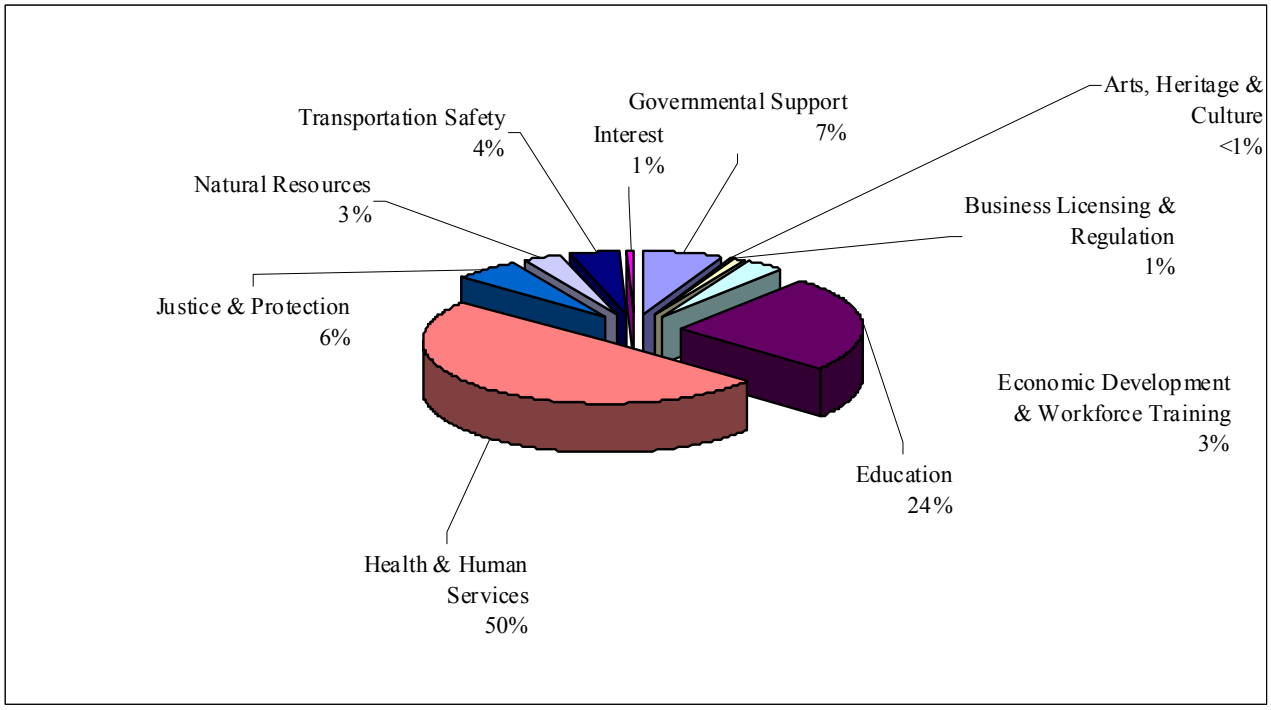


Table A-4: Total Expenses for Governmental Activities for Fiscal Year 2009



Business-type Activities

Revenues for the State's Business-type Activities totaled $503.1 million while expenses totaled $546 million. The decrease in net assets for Business-type Activities was $86.6 million in 2009, due mainly to the increase of unemployment compensation payments in the Employment Security fund.

Table A-5 presents the cost of State Business-type Activities: employment security, alcoholic beverages, lottery, military equipment maintenance, Dirigo Health and other. The table also shows each activity's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activities and intergovernmental aid provided for specific programs). The net cost shows the financial burden placed on the State's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table A-5: Net Cost of Business-Type Activities
(Expressed in Thousands)

Category	Total Cost 2009	Total Cost 2008	Net (Cost) Revenue 2009	Net (Cost) Revenue 2008
Employment Security	$ 225,181	$ 122,518	$ (107,649)	$ 6,968
Alcoholic Beverages	-	-	12,530	12,527
Lottery	163,030	178,419	50,043	50,561
Military Equip. Maint.	71,380	80,306	4,404	(3,077)
Dirigo Health	58,861	76,860	9,843	(22,353)
Other	27,560	25,322	(12,102)	(11,902)
Total	$ 546,012	$ 483,425	$ (42,931)	$ 32,724

The cost of all Business-type Activities this year was $546 million. The users of the State's programs financed most of the cost. The State's net cost from Business-type Activities was $42.9 million, with Employment Security making up $107.6 million of the total. The State's Business-type Activities transferred $43.7 million (net) to the Governmental Activities in statutorily required profit transfers.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S FUNDS

Table A-6: Governmental Fund Balances
(Expressed in Thousands)

Fund	Total Cost 2009	2008	Change
General	$ (273,393)	$ (238,472)	$ (34,921)
Highway	34,885	(2,263)	37,148
Federal	27,163	38,155	(10,992)
Other Special Revenue	300,263	291,084	9,179
Other Governmental	113,038	99,404	13,634
Total	$ 201,956	$ 187,908	$ 14,048

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $202 million, an increase of $14 million in comparison with the prior year. Of this amount, a net deficit fund balance of $357.6 million constitutes unreserved fund balance with 109 percent ($390.4 million) of the shortfall residing in the General Fund. The remainder of the fund balances for the governmental funds is reserved and is not available for new spending because it has already been dedicated for continuing appropriations ($417.3 million), Capital Projects ($53.0 million), and various other commitments ($89.4 million).

General Fund expenditures and other uses surpassed General Fund revenues and other sources resulting in a decrease in the fund balance by $34.9 million. While expenditures and other uses of the General Fund decreased by approximately $315.6 million (9 percent) led by an approximate decrease in health and human service expenditures (mainly Medicaid) of $277 million; General Fund revenues and other sources also decreased by $276.9 million (8 percent) which is mainly attributed to a reduction in tax revenue ($270.7 million).

The fund balance of the Highway Fund increased by $37.1 million from fiscal year 2008, due mainly to a reduction in the transportation, safety and development expenditures by $48.3 million in fiscal year 2009. In addition, the Highway Fund was reimbursed by approximately $23 million from the Federal Fund for prior period expenditures that were ultimately approved for federal funding.

Budgetary Highlights

For the 2009 fiscal year, the final legally adopted budgeted expenditures for the General Fund amounted to $3.1 billion, a decrease of about $59.1 million from the original legally adopted budget of approximately $3.2 billion. Actual expenditures on a budgetary basis amounted to approximately $100.4 million less than those authorized in the final budget; however, after deducting the encumbered obligations and other commitments that will come due in fiscal year 2010, including the budgeted starting balance for Fiscal Year 2010, there were no funds remaining to distribute in Fiscal Year 2009. General Fund revenues fell $31.7 million short of the revised projections. As a part of the final budget adjustment for Fiscal Year 2009, the Legislature approved transfers of $131.6 million from the Budget Stabilization Fund to unappropriated surplus. Interest earnings netted against the legislatively approved transfers decreased the balance in the Fund to $195 thousand as of June 30, 2009. This item is further explained in Note 2 of Notes to the Financial Statements.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

By the end of fiscal year 2009, the State had roughly $4.4 billion in a broad range of capital assets, including land, infrastructure, improvements, buildings, equipment, vehicles and intangibles. During fiscal year 2009, the State acquired or constructed more than $310.1 million of capital assets. The most significant impact on capital assets during the year resulted from continued construction and rehabilitation of roads and bridges, and major construction and renovation of State-owned facilities. More detailed information about the State's capital assets and significant construction commitments is presented in Notes 8 and 15 to the financial statements.

Table A-7 - Capital Assets
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Land	$ 449,256	$ 434,230	$ 43,344	$ 43,345	$ 492,600	$ 477,575
Buildings	576,236	564,182	9,655	9,499	585,891	573,681
Equipment	250,031	250,828	47,134	44,194	297,165	295,022
Improvements	18,818	19,541	74,572	62,607	93,390	82,148
Infrastructure	3,378,914	3,178,666	-	-	3,378,914	3,178,666
Construction in Progress	57,350	24,175	3,416	10,368	60,766	34,543
Total Capital Assets	4,730,605	4,471,622	178,121	170,013	4,908,726	4,641,635
Accumulated Depreciation	392,304	376,205	81,456	74,108	473,760	450,313
Capital Assets, net	$ 4,338,301	$ 4,095,417	$ 96,665	$ 95,905	$ 4,434,966	$ 4,191,322

Modified Approach for Infrastructure

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 34, the State has adopted an alternative process for recording depreciation expense on selected infrastructure assets – highways and bridges. Under this alternative method, referred to as the modified approach, the State expenses certain maintenance and preservation costs and does not report depreciation expense. Utilization of this approach requires the State to: 1) maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of infrastructure assets; 2) perform condition assessments that use a measurement scale and document that the infrastructure assets are being preserved at or above the condition level established; and 3) estimate the annual amounts that must be expended to preserve and maintain the infrastructure at the condition level established by the State. As long as the State meets these requirements, any additions or improvements to infrastructure are capitalized and all other maintenance and preservation costs are expensed.

Highways and bridges are included in the State's infrastructure. There are 8,811 highway miles or 17,921 lane miles within the State. Bridges have a deck area of 12 million square feet among 2,963 total bridges. The State has established a policy to maintain its highways at an average condition assessment of 60. At June 30, 2009, the actual average condition was 75.3. Its policy for bridges is an average sufficiency rating condition assessment of 60. The actual average condition for bridges was 78 at June 30, 2009. Preservation costs for fiscal year 2009 totaled $76.1 million compared to estimated preservation costs of $56.5 million.

Transportation bonds, approved by referendum, are issued to fund improvements to highways and bridges. Of the amount authorized by Chapter 39, PL 2007, $50 million was spent during FY 2009.

Additional information on infrastructure assets can be found in Required Supplementary Information (RSI).

Long-Term Debt

The State Constitution authorizes general obligation long-term borrowing, with 2/3 approval of the Legislature and ratification by a majority of the voters, and general obligation short-term notes, of which the principal may not exceed an amount greater than 10 percent of all moneys appropriated, authorized and allocated by the Legislature from undedicated revenues to the General Fund and dedicated revenues to the Highway Fund for that fiscal year, or greater than 1 percent of the total valuation of the State of Maine, whichever is the lesser.

At year-end, the State had $1.2 billion in general obligation and other long-term debt outstanding. More detailed information about the State's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 11 to the financial statements.

Table A-8 - Outstanding Long-Term Debt
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2009	2008*	2009	2008	2009	2008*
General Obligation Bonds	$ 529,990	$ 475,835	$ -	$ -	$ 529,990	$ 475,835
Other Long-Term Obligations	671,940	580,805	880	750	672,820	581,555
Total	$1,201,930	$ 1,056,640	$ 880	$ 750	$1,202,810	$ 1,057,390

*As restated

During the year, the State reduced outstanding long-term obligations by $79.2 million for outstanding general obligation bonds and $263.1 million for other long-term debt. Also during fiscal year 2009, the State incurred $487.7 million of additional long-term obligations.

Credit Ratings

Two of the major bond rating agencies assessed the State's credit rating during fiscal year 2009. During fiscal year 2009, Moody's Investors Service rated the State at Aa3 and Standard & Poor's rated it at AA. For fiscal year 2008, the Moody's rating was Aa3 and Standard & Poor's was AA.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE FUTURE OF STATE AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS

Inflation increased at a much slower rate during the past year. The Consumer Price Index rose only 1.4 percent from July 2008 to June 2009; fuel and utilities prices declined during the 12 month period. The rise in oil prices to over $140 a barrel in late summer 2008 due to unrest in the Middle East and a strained dollar put pressure on both household and government budgets. The subsequent crash in oil prices during the second half of 2008 and into early 2009 helped to offset the faltering economy for Maine households and governmental operations at all levels in the State during the 2008-09 winter heating season. Fuel oil prices started 2008 at approximately $3.34 per gallon rising steadily through the summer months to $4.65 per gallon in July which is the peak of the pre-buy season for consumers in Maine, and then declined steadily to $2.64 per gallon in December 2008. Home heating oil prices are currently averaging $2.56 a gallon. The decline in fuel oil prices was driven by the worsening economy in the US driven by the crises in the subprime mortgage credit markets which developed into a nationwide recession and banking credit crunch.

Personal income continued to rise in Maine faster than inflation. According to the latest statistics available, the average weekly wage in Maine is estimated to have risen by 3.2 percent in calendar year 2008 and personal income by 4.0 percent. The moderate growth in 2008 is in contrast to the much slower growth that is expected for 2009 as a result of the severe national recession. Unemployment has been below the national average throughout the year. The rate in Maine stood at 8.2 percent in October of 2009 which is which was below both the national and New England averages.

The recent General Fund Revenue estimate accepted by the Independent Revenue Forecasting Commission for the 2010-2011 Biennium provides approximately $5.4 billion in resources to be available for general purpose spending. The upcoming supplemental budget will require adjustments to keep in balance throughout the current biennium as revenues continue to erode. The Budget will be amended as necessary through public laws to ensure adequate resources are available for the fiscal years of the biennium as revenues and resources appear to be in decline as the result of the national recession.

The national economic recession has impacted Maine, but not as severely as some parts of the nation. While the housing market has slowed in Maine, homes prices have not fallen as much as the rest of the nation and most financial institutions in Maine are solid. Maine's economy is not heavily dependent on financial services jobs, and therefore was not significantly affected by the crisis in the nation's financial sector. The one area that was strongly affected by the recession is the retail sector. Employment in the retail sector is forecasted to contract during 2009 as consumers continue to retrench.

At the close of Fiscal Year 2009, the deficit in the State of Maine's Unreserved Fund Balance Account in the General Fund has decreased to $390.4 million (from a deficit $403.9 reported in the prior year). This reduction is primarily due to a reduction in Medicaid liabilities of $155.6 million. A significant amount of this reduction in Medicaid liabilities was offset by additional internal cash borrowing. The cash borrowing was necessary due to the use of the Budget Stabilization Fund to resolve budget shortfalls at the close of Fiscal Year 2009.

There are many factors that adversely affect our General Fund Balance Sheet that we should strive to resolve over the next several years. The paramount cause for the current condition is the Medicaid liabilities that accrue at the end of each fiscal year. The increases in funding that the State has provided to local school districts has also place a huge strain on resources. Other factors that have a significant impact on the State's Financial Statements compiled and issued in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as applicable to governments include such factors as accruing tax revenues for budgetary purposes and for financial statement purposes without accruing the offsetting liabilities for budgetary purposes; the increase in the demand for carrying accounts and a lack of allowing money to accrue to the Unreserved Fund Balance of the General Fund.

These items together, conspire to cause the State of Maine's General Fund to be subjected to lack of liquidity each year and an inability to adequately manage its Balance Sheet within existing resources.

CONTACTING THE STATE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the finances of the State and to demonstrate the State's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact:

State of Maine
Office of the State Controller
14 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0014
(207)-626-8420
financialreporting@maine.gov

DIRIGO
MAINE

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals	Component Units
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	$ 325,090	$ 5,254	$ 330,344	$ 58,656
Cash and Cash Equivalents	296	757	1,053	58,484
Cash with Fiscal Agent	84,309	-	84,309	-
Investments	59,943	-	59,943	731,891
Restricted Assets:				
Restricted Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	58,010	-	58,010	-
Restricted Deposits and Investments	3,053	358,893	361,946	-
Inventories	6,931	3,363	10,294	2,641
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:				
Taxes Receivable	347,275	-	347,275	-
Loans Receivable	4,251	-	4,251	86,676
Notes Receivable	-	-	-	2
Other Receivables	196,588	62,016	258,604	56,179
Internal Balances	24,978	(24,978)	-	-
Due from Other Governments	644,247	-	644,247	147,380
Due from Primary Government	-	-	-	25,065
Loans receivable from primary government	-	-	-	9,590
Due from Component Units	1,377	136	1,513	-
Other Current Assets	4,495	3,578	8,073	89,545
Total Current Assets	1,760,843	409,019	2,169,862	1,266,109
Noncurrent Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	7,942	130	8,072	1,429
Assets Held in Trust	-	-	-	798
Restricted Assets:				
Restricted Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	1,396	-	1,396	-
Restricted Deposits and Investments	-	-	-	450,923
Investments	-	-	-	436,597
Receivables, Net of Current Portion:				
Taxes Receivable	81,013	-	81,013	-
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	2,543,849
Notes Receivable	-	-	-	260,695
Other Receivables	1,952	-	1,952	17,670
Due from Other Governments	19,506	-	19,506	1,230,445
Loans receivable from primary government	-	-	-	122,179
Due From Primary Government	-	-	-	1,560
Other Noncurrent Assets	-	-	-	32,474
Post-Employment Benefit Asset	28,768	1,204	29,972	-
Capital Assets:				
Land, Infrastructure, and Other Non-Depreciable Assets	3,885,520	46,760	3,932,280	74,749
Buildings, Equipment and Other Depreciable Assets	845,085	131,361	976,446	1,207,356
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(392,304)	(81,456)	(473,760)	(415,008)
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	4,338,301	96,665	4,434,966	867,097
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,478,878	97,999	4,576,877	5,965,716
Total Assets	$ 6,239,721	$ 507,018	$ 6,746,739	$ 7,231,825

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals	Component Units
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$ 882,191	$ 9,518	$ 891,709	$ 75,252
Accrued Payroll	55,929	1,980	57,909	880
Tax Refunds Payable	135,128	-	135,128	-
Due to Component Units	25,048	17	25,065	-
Due to Primary Government	-	-	-	1,513
Undistributed Grants and Administrative Funds	-	-	-	15,560
Allowances for Losses on Insured Commercial Loans	-	-	-	10,971
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations:				
Compensated Absences	5,509	189	5,698	2,385
Due to Other Governments	134,883	-	134,883	2,759
Amounts Held under State & Federal Loan Programs	-	-	-	61,646
Claims Payable	23,769	-	23,769	-
Bonds and Notes Payable	86,725	-	86,725	238,868
Notes Payable	-	-	-	12,500
Revenue Bonds Payable	17,130	-	17,130	50,371
Obligations under Capital Leases	6,367	-	6,367	330
Certificates of Participation and Other Financing Arrangements	22,525	-	22,525	-
Loans Payable to Component Unit	9,590	-	9,590	-
Accrued Interest Payable	7,946	-	7,946	46,885
Deferred Revenue	1,786	12,781	14,567	71,870
Current portion of OPEB obligation	-	-	-	3,033
Other Current Liabilities	4,830	18,235	23,065	35,862
Total Current Liabilities	1,419,356	42,720	1,462,076	630,685
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Compensated Absences	39,857	691	40,548	-
Due to Component Units	1,560	-	1,560	-
Due to Other Governments	183	-	183	16,669
Amounts Held under State & Federal Loan Programs	-	-	-	45,893
Claims Payable	34,842	-	34,842	-
Bonds and Notes Payable	443,265	-	443,265	3,114,011
Revenue Bonds Payable	175,805	-	175,805	1,276,923
Obligations under Capital Leases	31,267	-	31,267	6,183
Certificates of Participation and Other Financing Arrangements	27,554	-	27,554	-
Loans Payable to Component Unit	122,179	-	122,179	-
Deferred Revenue	8,226	50,000	58,226	21,728
Pension Obligation	18,881	-	18,881	-
Other Post-Employment Benefit Obligation	71,789	-	71,789	-
Pollution Remediation	64,876	-	64,876	-
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	-	-	-	91,591
Total Long-Term Liabilities	1,040,284	50,691	1,090,975	4,572,998
Total Liabilities	2,459,640	93,411	2,553,051	5,203,683
Net Assets				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	3,767,895	96,667	3,864,562	629,344
Restricted:				
Highway Fund Purposes	34,154	-	34,154	-
Federal Programs	27,163	-	27,163	-
Natural Resources	17,690	-	17,690	-
Unemployment Compensation	-	383,970	383,970	-
Other Purposes	23,159	-	23,159	1,114,591
Funds Held as Permanent Investments:				
Expendable	48,907	-	48,907	-
Nonexpendable	11,167	-	11,167	-
Unrestricted	(150,054)	(67,030)	(217,084)	284,207
Total Net Assets	$ 3,780,081	$ 413,607	$ 4,193,688	$ 2,028,142

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

		Program Revenues		
			Operating	Capital
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions
Primary government:				
Governmental activities:				
Governmental Support & Operations	$ 484,127	$ 82,738	$ 7,030	$ -
Arts, Heritage & Cultural Enrichment	13,430	1,172	2,734	-
Business Licensing & Regulation	66,155	56,042	865	-
Economic Development & Workforce Training	229,838	4,531	157,826	-
Education	1,689,036	2,053	229,351	-
Health & Human Services	3,428,680	12,573	2,369,010	-
Justice & Protection	419,027	90,497	77,456	-
Natural Resources Development & Protection	224,609	91,562	41,665	-
Transportation Safety & Development	301,355	111,429	195,890	-
Interest Expense	40,148	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	6,896,405	452,597	3,081,827	-
Business-Type Activities:				
Employment Security	225,181	97,362	20,170	-
Alcoholic Beverages	-	12,530	-	-
Lottery	163,030	213,073	-	-
Transportation	8,473	3,961	-	-
Marine Ports	1,382	78	-	-
Ferry Services	10,210	4,347	-	-
Military Equipment Maintenance	71,380	75,784	-	-
Dirigo Health	58,861	68,704	-	-
Other	7,495	7,072	-	-
Total Business-Type Activities	546,012	482,911	20,170	-
Total Primary Government	$ 7,442,417	$ 935,508	$ 3,101,997	$ -
Component Units:				
Finance Authority of Maine	44,809	15,252	24,428	-
Maine Community College System	113,287	27,639	30,745	9,523
Maine Health & Higher Educational Facilities Authority	67,859	65,163	5,331	-
Maine Municipal Bond Bank	62,300	52,048	9,176	53,424
Maine State Housing Authority	259,670	75,283	190,847	-
University of Maine System	659,996	295,792	111,564	13,636
All Other Non-Major Component Units	105,335	37,547	47,526	1,730
Total Component Units	$ 1,313,256	$ 568,724	$ 419,617	$ 78,313

General Revenues:
- Taxes:
  - Corporate
  - Individual Income
  - Fuel
  - Property
  - Sales & Use
  - Other
- Unrestricted Investment Earnings
- Non-Program Specific Grants, Contributions & Appropriations
- Miscellaneous Income
- Loss on Assets Held for Sale
- Tobacco Settlement

Transfers - Internal Activities
- Total General Revenues and Transfers
  - Change in Net Assets

Net Assets - Beginning (As Restated)
Net Assets - Ending

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
$ (394,359)	$ -	$ (394,359)	$ -
(9,524)	-	(9,524)	-
(9,248)	-	(9,248)	-
(67,481)	-	(67,481)	-
(1,457,632)	-	(1,457,632)	-
(1,047,097)	-	(1,047,097)	-
(251,074)	-	(251,074)	-
(91,382)	-	(91,382)	-
5,964	-	5,964	-
(40,148)	-	(40,148)	-
(3,361,981)	-	(3,361,981)	-
-	(107,649)	(107,649)	-
-	12,530	12,530	-
-	50,043	50,043	-
-	(4,512)	(4,512)	-
-	(1,304)	(1,304)	-
-	(5,863)	(5,863)	-
-	4,404	4,404	-
-	9,843	9,843	-
-	(423)	(423)	-
-	(42,931)	(42,931)	-
$ (3,361,981)	$ (42,931)	$ (3,404,912)	$ -
-	-	-	(5,129)
-	-	-	(45,380)
-	-	-	2,635
-	-	-	52,348
-	-	-	6,460
-	-	-	(239,004)
-	-	-	(18,532)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (246,602)
266,551	-	266,551	-
1,374,681	-	1,374,681	-
177,103	-	177,103	-
39,120	-	39,120	-
1,137,428	-	1,137,428	-
250,297	-	250,297	-
6,417	-	6,417	(1,448)
-	-	-	282,840
91,528	-	91,528	1,199
(57)	-	(57)	(2,450)
61,388	-	61,388	-
43,700	(43,700)	-	-
3,448,156	(43,700)	3,404,456	280,141
86,175	(86,631)	(456)	33,539
3,693,906	500,238	4,194,144	1,994,603
$ 3,780,081	$ 413,607	$ 4,193,688	$ 2,028,142

DIRIGO
MAINE

GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MAJOR FUNDS

General Fund – This is the State's primary operating fund. Its purpose is to account for all financial resources obtained and used for general government operations, which are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

Highway Fund – This fund is used primarily to account for motor fuel tax revenues, motor vehicle license and registration fees, and special State appropriations that are legally restricted to the construction and maintenance of State highways and bridges.

Federal Fund – This fund is used to account for grants, block grants and other financial assistance received from the federal government, that are legally restricted to expenditures for purposes specified in the grant awards or agreements.

Other Special Revenue Fund – This fund is used to account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes, including some major capital projects that are not accounted for in the Highway and Federal Funds.

NON-MAJOR FUNDS

Other Governmental Funds are used to account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes, including some major capital projects and funds held in trust for public purposes.

Other governmental funds are presented, by fund type, beginning on page 119.

STATE OF MAINE
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General	Highway	Federal	Other Special Revenue	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	$ 55,824	$ 35,044	$ 47,726	$ 9,647	$ 132	$ 148,373
Cash and Short-Term Investments	130	116	4	43	-	293
Cash with Fiscal Agent	217	1,669	-	68,404	-	70,290
Investments	-	-	-	-	59,943	59,943
Restricted Assets:						
Restricted Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	738	-	-	-	58,668	59,406
Inventories	1,475	-	1,387	-	-	2,862
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:						
Taxes Receivable	396,815	20,433	-	11,040	-	428,288
Loans Receivable	1	53	-	4,197	-	4,251
Other Receivable	45,117	1,989	72,575	70,332	-	190,013
Due from Other Funds	42,125	9,995	3,838	202,835	-	258,793
Due from Other Governments	-	-	643,651	-	-	643,651
Due from Component Units	4	-	12	1,254	107	1,377
Other Assets	3,556	-	488	-	13	4,057
Working Capital Advances Receivable	111	-	-	-	-	111
Total Assets	$ 546,113	$ 69,299	$ 769,681	$ 367,752	$ 118,863	$ 1,871,708
Liabilities and Fund Balances						
Accounts Payable	$ 210,154	$ 12,922	$ 588,874	$ 25,172	$ 2,426	$ 839,548
Accrued Payroll	25,315	10,332	6,531	9,690	-	51,868
Tax Refunds Payable	135,124	4	-	-	-	135,128
Due to Other Governments	-	-	105,883	-	-	105,883
Due to Other Funds	223,361	3,678	32,800	3,172	81	263,092
Due to Component Units	1,912	69	6,000	337	3,317	11,635
Deferred Revenue	220,452	7,005	1,387	27,918	-	256,762
Other Accrued Liabilities	3,188	404	1,043	1,200	1	5,836
Total Liabilities	819,506	34,414	742,518	67,489	5,825	1,669,752
Fund Balances:						
Reserved						
Continuing Appropriations	110,930	49,568	61,535	195,128	120	417,281
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	52,964	52,964
Permanent Trusts	-	-	-	-	11,167	11,167
Other	6,056	195	-	23,149	48,787	78,187
Unreserved	(390,379)	(14,878)	(34,372)	81,986	-	(357,643)
Total Fund Balances	(273,393)	34,885	27,163	300,263	113,038	201,956
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 546,113	$ 69,299	$ 769,681	$ 367,752	$ 118,863	$ 1,871,708

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF MAINE
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

Total fund balances for governmental funds		$ 201,956
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.	4,405,945	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(205,687)	4,200,258
Other Post-Employment Benefit Assets are not financial resources		28,768
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period. Therefore, long-term liabilities are not reported in the governmental fund statements. However, these amounts are included in the Statement of Net Assets. This is the net effect of these balances on the statement:		
Bonds Payable	(529,990)	
Interest Payable Related to Long-term Financing	(4,302)	
Certificates of Participation and Other Financing Arrangements	(17,077)	
Due to Federal Government - Disallowed Costs in Litigation	(29,000)	
Loans Payable to Component Unit	(131,769)	
Compensated Absences	(41,144)	
Pension Obligation	(18,881)	
Other Post-Employment Benefit Obligation	(71,789)	
Pollution Remediation Obligation	(64,876)	(908,828)
Certain revenues are earned but not available and therefore are not reported in the governmental fund statements.		270,070
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets.		(12,143)
Net assets of governmental activities		$ 3,780,081

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General	Highway	Federal	Other Special Revenue	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:						
Taxes	$ 2,808,997	$ 222,998	$ -	$ 208,274	$ -	$ 3,240,269
Assessments and Other Revenue	120,682	98,401	6	103,150	-	322,239
Federal Grants and Reimbursements	14,844	3	3,070,383	7,527	-	3,092,757
Service Charges	44,211	7,587	678	96,428	-	148,904
Investment Income	8,425	957	282	2,375	(12,303)	(264)
Miscellaneous Revenue	9,892	92	378	122,980	5,398	138,740
Total Revenues	3,007,051	330,038	3,071,727	540,734	(6,905)	6,942,645
Expenditures						
Current:						
Governmental Support & Operations	273,595	36,728	7,770	140,728	7,783	466,604
Economic Development & Workforce Training	35,751	-	161,048	21,667	10,624	229,090
Education	1,451,223	-	226,957	5,430	19,307	1,702,917
Health and Human Services	786,512	-	2,376,870	282,619	2,400	3,448,401
Business Licensing & Regulation	6	-	810	64,419	-	65,235
Natural Resources Development & Protection	67,669	41	41,831	101,407	11,999	222,947
Justice and Protection	270,594	37,547	78,685	57,683	880	445,389
Arts, Heritage & Cultural Enrichment	8,096	-	2,843	1,197	1,072	13,208
Transportation Safety & Development	1	225,602	166,325	73,667	59,208	524,803
Debt Service:						
Principal Payments	65,685	13,505	4,135	2,434	-	85,759
Interest Payments	15,179	3,848	2,810	1,434	-	23,271
Total Expenditures	2,974,311	317,271	3,070,084	752,685	113,273	7,227,624
Revenue over (under) Expenditures	32,740	12,767	1,643	(211,951)	(120,178)	(284,979)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfer from Other Funds	87,178	34,068	20,867	171,894	1,501	315,508
Transfer to Other Funds	(155,566)	(10,385)	(33,502)	(51,123)	(3,724)	(254,300)
COP's and Other	727	698	-	359	2,690	4,474
Loan Proceeds from Component Unit	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
Bonds Issued	-	-	-	-	133,345	133,345
Net Other Finance Sources (Uses)	(67,661)	24,381	(12,635)	221,130	133,812	299,027
Revenues and Other Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Uses	(34,921)	37,148	(10,992)	9,179	13,634	14,048
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	(238,472)	(2,263)	38,155	291,084	99,404	187,908
Fund Balances at End of Year	$ (273,393)	$ 34,885	$ 27,163	$ 300,263	$ 113,038	$ 201,956

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF MAINE
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		$ 14,048
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, the amounts are:		
Capital outlay	249,929	
Depreciation expense	(18,262)	231,667
The net effect of various transactions involving capital assets (ie. sales, trade ins and contributions) is to increase net assets.		(5,320)
Post-employment benefit asset funding, net		(24,435)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds which increases long-term debt in the Statement of Net Assets. Repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds, but repayment reduces long-term debt in the Statement of Net Assets. This is the amount that proceeds exceed repayments:		
Bond proceeds	(133,345)	
Proceeds from other financing arrangements	(1,425)	
Loan proceeds from component unit	(100,000)	
Repayment of bond principal	79,190	
Repayment of other financing debt	10,084	
Repayment of pledged revenue principal	6,569	
Accrued interest	348	(138,579)
Certain expenditures are reported in the funds. However, they either increase or decrease long-term liabilities reported as expenditures on the Statement of Net Assets and have been eliminated from the Statement of Activities as follows:		
Pension obligation	(173)	
Other post-employment benefit obligation	(36,924)	
Pollution remediation obligation	723	
Due to Federal Government - Disallowed Costs in Litigation	(29,000)	
Compensated absences	(358)	(65,732)
Certain revenues are earned but not available and therefore are not reported in the governmental fund statements.		3,345
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is included in governmental activities in the Statement of Activities.		71,181
Changes in net assets of governmental activities		$ 86,175

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

DIRIGO
MAINE

PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MAJOR FUND

Unemployment Compensation Fund - This fund accounts for unemployment insurance contributions from employers and the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants.

NON-MAJOR FUNDS

Other *Non-Major Enterprise Funds* are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business, where the State intends to finance or recover the costs of providing goods or services to the General Public on a continuing basis primarily through user charges. The State also uses these funds where periodic determination of net income is appropriate for accountability purposes.

Non-major enterprise funds are presented beginning on page 135.

Combining fund statements for the internal service funds, whose combined totals are presented on these statements, begin on page 143.

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities Internal
	Major Employment Security	Non-Major Other Enterprise	Totals	Service Funds
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	$ -	$ 5,254	$ 5,254	$ 180,265
Cash and Short-Term Investments	-	757	757	3
Cash with Fiscal Agent	-	-	-	14,019
Restricted Assets:				
Restricted Deposits and Investments	358,893	-	358,893	3,053
Inventories	-	3,363	3,363	4,069
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:				
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	17,130
Other Receivable	31,262	30,754	62,016	3,066
Due from Other Funds	123	362	485	24,332
Due from Component Units	-	136	136	-
Other Current Assets	-	3,578	3,578	438
Total Current Assets	390,278	44,204	434,482	246,375
Noncurrent Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	-	130	130	4,394
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:				
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	175,805
Post-Employment Benefit Asset	-	1,204	1,204	-
Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation	-	96,665	96,665	138,043
Total Noncurrent Assets	-	97,999	97,999	318,242
Total Assets	390,278	142,203	532,481	564,617
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	4,006	5,512	9,518	17,633
Accrued Payroll	-	1,980	1,980	4,061
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	183
Due to Other Funds	808	25,742	26,550	15,469
Due to Component Units	-	17	17	14,973
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations:				
Certificates of Participation and Other Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	12,641
Revenue Bonds Payable	-	-	-	17,130
Obligations Under Capital Leases	-	-	-	6,367
Claims Payable	-	-	-	23,769
Compensated Absences	-	189	189	654
Deferred Revenue	-	12,781	12,781	399
Other Accrued Liabilities	1,494	16,741	18,235	2,638
Total Current Liabilities	6,308	62,962	69,270	115,917
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Working Capital Advances Payable	-	-	-	111
Deferred Revenue	-	50,000	50,000	867
Certificates of Participation and Other Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	20,361
Revenue Bonds Payable	-	-	-	175,805
Obligations Under Capital Leases	-	-	-	31,267
Claims Payable	-	-	-	34,842
Compensated Absences	-	691	691	3,568
Total Long-Term Liabilities	-	50,691	50,691	266,821
Total Liabilities	6,308	113,653	119,961	382,738
Net Assets				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	-	96,667	96,667	82,452
Restricted for:				
Unemployment Compensation	383,970	-	383,970	-
Other Purposes	-	-	-	4,341
Unrestricted	-	(68,117)	(68,117)	95,086
Total Net Assets	$ 383,970	$ 28,550	412,520	$ 181,879

Amounts reported for business-type activities in the government-wide Statement of Net Assets are different due to elimination of the State's internal business-type activities.	1,087
Net Assets of Business-Type Activities	$ 413,607

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
	Major Employment Security	Non-Major Other Enterprise	Totals	
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services	$ -	$ 369,136	$ 369,136	$ 454,648
Assessments	97,331	1,758	99,089	-
Miscellaneous Revenues	31	29	60	89
Total Operating Revenues	97,362	370,923	468,285	454,737
Operating Expenses				
General Operations	-	311,862	311,862	382,806
Depreciation	-	8,647	8,647	18,876
Claims/Fees Expense	225,181	-	225,181	8,837
Other Operating Expenses	-	-	-	138
Total Operating Expenses	225,181	320,509	545,690	410,657
Operating Income (Loss)	(127,819)	50,414	(77,405)	44,080
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Investment Revenue (Expense) - net	20,170	-	20,170	6,681
Interest Expense	-	-	-	(17,181)
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)- net	-	14,626	14,626	(1,423)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	20,170	14,626	34,796	(11,923)
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions, Transfers and Special Items	(107,649)	65,040	(42,609)	32,157
Capital Contributions, Transfers and Special Items				
Capital Contributions from (to) Other Funds	-	9,474	9,474	17,979
Transfers from Other Funds	-	5,404	5,404	19,209
Transfers to Other Funds	(2,114)	(56,464)	(58,578)	(14,112)
Special Items	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Contributions, Transfers In (Out) and Special Items	(2,114)	(41,586)	(43,700)	23,076
Change in Net Assets	(109,763)	23,454	(86,309)	55,233
Total Net Assets - Beginning of Year (as restated)	493,733	5,096		126,646
Total Net Assets - End of Year	$ 383,970	$ 28,550		$ 181,879

Amounts reported for business-type activities in the government-wide Statement of Activities are different due to elimination of the State's internal business-types activities	(322)
Changes in Business-Types Net Assets	$ (86,631)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	Major Employment Security	Non-Major Other Enterprise	Totals	Internal Service Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Receipts from Customers and Users	$ 96,275	$ 365,814	$ 462,089	$ 493,962
Payments of Benefits	(221,103)	-	(221,103)	-
Payments to Prize Winners	-	(131,544)	(131,544)	-
Payments to Suppliers	-	(147,046)	(147,046)	(339,710)
Payments to Employees	-	(36,436)	(36,436)	(79,099)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(124,828)	50,788	(74,040)	75,153
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities				
Operating Transfers in	-	5,404	5,404	12,517
Operating Transfers out	(2,114)	(56,464)	(58,578)	(14,112)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(2,114)	(51,060)	(53,174)	(1,595)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Payments for Acquisition of Capital Assets	-	(511)	(511)	(14,041)
Proceeds from Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	42,285
Principal and Interest Paid on Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	(87,727)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	576	576	177
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital Financing Activities	-	65	65	(59,306)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Interest Revenue	20,170	2,128	22,298	6,681
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	20,170	2,128	22,298	6,681
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash/Cash Equivalents	(106,772)	1,921	(104,851)	20,933
Cash/Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	465,665	4,220	469,885	180,801
Cash/Cash Equivalents - End of Year	$ 358,893	$ 6,141	$ 365,034	$ 201,734
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (127,819)	$ 50,414	$ (77,405)	$ 44,080
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities				
Depreciation Expense	-	8,647	8,647	18,876
Decrease (Increase) in Assets				
Accounts Receivable	(989)	(5,265)	(6,254)	15,790
Interfund Balances	710	6,569	7,279	(3,168)
Inventories	-	(2,514)	(2,514)	1,252
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	2,648	(616)	2,032	(3,621)
Accrued Payroll Expenses	-	348	348	694
Change in Compensated Absences	-	130	130	374
Other Accruals	622	(6,925)	(6,303)	876
Total Adjustments	2,991	374	3,365	31,073
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ (124,828)	$ 50,788	$ (74,040)	$ 75,153
Non Cash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities				
Property Leased, Accrued, or Acquired	-	-	-	5,057
Contributed Capital Assets	-	9,474	9,474	17,979
Decrease of deferred revenue from the sale of liquor operations	-	12,500	12,500	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trusts – accounts for funds held by the Maine Public Employees Retirement System (the System), a component unit included with Fiduciary Funds per GASB Statement No. 34. The System provides pension, death, and disability benefits to its members, including State employees, some public school employees, and employees of approximately 270 local municipalities and other public entities in Maine.

Other *Private-Purpose Trusts* and *Agency Funds* are used to account for private-purpose assets held by the State in a fiduciary capacity, acting as either a trustee or an agent for individuals, organizations or other funds. *Private-Purpose Trusts* also include assets of NextGen College Investing Plan.

A listing of fiduciary funds and combining fund statements for private-purpose trusts and agency funds begins on page 155.

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS

June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trusts	Private Purpose Trusts	Agency Funds
Assets			
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	$ -	$ 1,995	$ 6,413
Cash and Short-Term Investments	31,530	-	27
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:			
State and Local Agency Contributions	11,283	-	-
Interest and Dividends	15,408	31	-
Due from Brokers for Securities Sold	465,884	-	-
Investments at Fair Value:			
Debt Securities	1,332,356	-	-
Equity Securities	1,462,431	-	-
Common/Collective Trusts	5,741,472	-	-
Other	225	9,079	-
Securities Lending Collateral	199,188	-	-
Due from other funds	-	25,010	-
Investments Held on Behalf of Others	-	4,209,169	66,021
Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation	10,168	-	-
Other Assets	-	4,365	4,009
Total Assets	9,269,945	4,249,649	76,470
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	6,071	2,827	9
Due to Other Funds	-	7	3,502
Due to Brokers for Securities Purchased	321,133	-	-
Agency Liabilities	-	-	72,959
Obligations Under Securities Lending	199,188	-	-
Other Accrued Liabilities	300,405	-	-
Total Liabilities	826,797	2,834	76,470
Net Assets			
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension, Disability, Death, Group Life Insurance Benefits and Other Purposes	8,443,148	4,246,815	-
Total Net Assets	$ 8,443,148	$ 4,246,815	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trusts	Private Purpose Trusts
Additions:		
Contributions:		
Members	$ 161,015	$ 1,433,070
State and Local Agencies	392,332	-
Investment Income (Loss):		
Net Increase (Decrease) in the Fair Value of Investments	(2,154,696)	(1,120,795)
Capital Gains Distributions from Investments	-	34,375
Interest and Dividends	155,370	120,980
Securities Lending Income	23,924	-
Less Investment Expense:		
Investment Activity Expense	23,245	-
Securities Lending Expense	15,586	-
Net Investment Income (Loss)	(2,014,233)	(965,440)
Miscellaneous Revenues	-	12,348
Transfers In	-	644
Total Additions	(1,460,886)	480,622
Deductions:		
Benefits Paid to Participants or Beneficiaries	685,836	1,544,126
Refunds and Withdrawals	46,115	-
Administrative Expenses	10,479	35,370
Claims Processing Expense	718	-
Transfers Out	-	13,775
Total Deductions	743,148	1,593,271
Net Increase (Decrease)	(2,204,034)	(1,112,649)
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension, Disability, Death, Group Life Insurance Benefits and Other Purposes:		
Beginning of Year	10,647,182	5,359,464
End of Year	$ 8,443,148	$ 4,246,815

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

DIRIGO
MAINE

COMPONENT UNIT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Finance Authority of Maine (FAME) – The Authority provides commercial financing and loan guarantees to Maine businesses and educational financing to Maine students and their parents; administers several revolving loan programs on behalf of the State; and administers the Maine College Savings Program Fund.

Maine Community College System is Maine's primary provider of post-secondary technical education leading to a certificate, diploma, or associate degree. The financial statements of the system include the activity of seven colleges, the central administrative office, and the Maine Career Advantage.

Maine Health & Higher Educational Facilities Authority – MHHEFA assists Maine health care institutions and institutions of higher education in undertaking projects involving the acquisition, construction, improvement, reconstruction and equipping of health care and educational facilities and the refinancing of existing indebtedness. The Authority, pursuant to the Student Loan Corporations Act of 1983, may finance student loan programs of institutions of higher education.

Maine Municipal Bond Bank is authorized to issue bonds providing funds to counties, cities, towns, school districts, or other quasi-municipal corporations within the State.

Maine State Housing Authority is authorized to issue bonds for the purchase of notes and mortgages on single- and multi-family residential units to provide housing for persons and families of low income in the State. The Authority also acts as agent for the State in administering federal weatherization, energy conservation, fuel assistance and homeless grant programs, and collecting and disbursing federal rent subsidies for low income housing.

University of Maine System – The State University consists of seven campuses and a central administrative office.

Non-Major Component Units combining fund statements begin on page 165.

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
COMPONENT UNITS

June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Finance Authority of Maine	Maine Community College System	Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	$ 27,992	$ 9,840	$ -
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,001	822	12,705
Investments	137,611	23,689	25,122
Restricted Assets:			
Inventories	-	1,324	-
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:			
Loans Receivable	-	-	49,363
Notes Receivable	-	-	-
Other Receivables	4,570	3,601	2,716
Due from Other Governments	131	-	-
Due from Primary Government	-	13,338	-
Loans receivable from primary government	-	-	-
Other Current Assets	2,759	1,068	307
Total Current Assets	177,064	53,682	90,213
Noncurrent Assets:			
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	682	240	-
Assets Held in Trust	-	-	-
Restricted Assets:			
Restricted Deposits and Investments	-	1,163	155,318
Investments	-	9,097	-
Receivables, Net of Current Portion:			
Loans Receivable	-	-	1,152,749
Notes Receivable	216,162	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	132
Due from Other Governments	-	-	-
Due from Primary Government	-	-	-
Loans receivable from primary government	-	-	-
Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation	2,515	114,794	2,743
Other Noncurrent Assets	-	272	1,038
Total Noncurrent Assets	219,359	125,566	1,311,980
Total Assets	396,423	179,248	1,402,193
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	1,595	3,178	537
Accrued Payroll	-	-	-
Compensated Absences	-	1,936	-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	57
Due to Primary Government	-	-	-
Amounts Held under State & Federal Loan Programs	-	-	-
Undistributed Grants and Administrative Funds	11,905	-	-
Allowances for Losses on Insured Commercial Loans	10,971	-	-
Bonds Payable	67,813	-	50,235
Notes Payable	-	-	-
Obligations under Capital Leases	-	-	-
Accrued Interest Payable	647	-	26,653
Deferred Revenue	1,672	1,808	2,859
Current portion of OPEB obligation	-	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	14	7,368	1,872
Total Current Liabilities	94,617	14,290	82,213
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due to Other Governments	1,250	-	1,476
Amounts Held under State & Federal Loan Programs	45,893	-	-
Bonds Payable	219,677	23,371	1,274,780
Obligations under Capital Leases	-	3,490	-
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	-	-	-
Total Long-Term Liabilities	266,820	26,861	1,276,256
Total Liabilities	361,437	41,151	1,358,469
Net Assets			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	2,515	89,367	2,743
Restricted	4,947	16,056	3,243
Unrestricted	27,524	32,674	37,738
Total Net Assets	$ 34,986	$ 138,097	$ 43,724

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Maine Municipal Bond Bank	Maine State Housing Authority	University of Maine System	Non-Major Component Units	Totals
$ -	$ -	$ 19,983	$ 841	$ 58,656
248	2,918	1,468	36,322	58,484
24,285	378,200	140,282	2,702	731,891
-	-	-	1,317	2,641
-	26,750	-	10,563	86,676
-	2	-	-	2
1,160	15,969	26,233	1,930	56,179
130,298	3,880	9,760	3,311	147,380
-	-	6,181	5,546	25,065
9,590	-	-	-	9,590
75,714	-	7,460	2,237	89,545
241,295	427,719	211,367	64,769	1,266,109
-	-	487	20	1,429
-	-	-	798	798
284,495	-	6,314	3,633	450,923
-	155,415	238,843	33,242	436,597
-	1,268,194	-	122,906	2,543,849
-	690	41,721	2,122	260,695
-	-	9,233	8,305	17,670
1,230,445	-	-	-	1,230,445
-	-	1,560	-	1,560
122,179	-	-	-	122,179
769	2,634	645,103	98,539	867,097
2,627	5,496	15,739	7,302	32,474
1,640,515	1,432,429	959,000	276,867	5,965,716
1,881,810	1,860,148	1,170,367	341,636	7,231,825
551	48,389	12,576	8,426	75,252
-	-	-	880	880
-	-	-	449	2,385
792	334	-	1,576	2,759
1,254	-	-	259	1,513
61,646	-	-	-	61,646
3,655	-	-	-	15,560
-	-	-	-	10,971
111,162	39,920	8,412	11,697	289,239
-	-	-	12,500	12,500
-	-	310	20	330
10,798	8,320	-	467	46,885
24,209	8,965	15,638	16,719	71,870
-	-	3,033	-	3,033
-	-	24,667	1,941	35,862
214,067	105,928	64,636	54,934	630,685
3,692	6,592	-	3,659	16,669
-	-	-	-	45,893
1,127,362	1,405,526	202,169	138,049	4,390,934
-	-	2,646	47	6,183
-	20,072	-	1,656	21,728
-	-	91,409	182	91,591
1,131,054	1,432,190	296,224	143,593	4,572,998
1,345,121	1,538,118	360,860	198,527	5,203,683
-	2,634	436,233	95,852	629,344
473,396	305,104	288,153	23,692	1,114,591
63,293	14,292	85,121	23,565	284,207
$ 536,689	$ 322,030	$ 809,507	$ 143,109	$ 2,028,142

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
COMPONENT UNITS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Finance Authority of Maine	Maine Community College System	Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority
Expenses	$ 44,809	$ 113,287	$ 67,859
Program Revenues			
Charges for Services	15,252	27,639	65,163
Program Investment Income	4,058	(1,512)	5,331
Operating Grants and Contributions	20,370	32,257	-
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	9,523	-
Net Revenue (Expense)	(5,129)	(45,380)	2,635
General Revenues			
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	-	(415)	1,265
Non-program Specific Grants, Contributions and Appropriations	-	55,259	-
Miscellaneous Income	3,150	1,617	146
Gain (Loss) on Assets Held for Sale	-	(1,379)	-
Total General Revenues	3,150	55,082	1,411
Change in Net Assets	(1,979)	9,702	4,046
Net Assets, Beginning of the Year	36,965	128,395	39,678
Net Assets, End of Year	$ 34,986	$ 138,097	$ 43,724

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Maine Municipal Bond Bank	Maine State Housing Authority	University of Maine System	Non-Major Component Units	Totals
$ 62,300	$ 259,670	$ 659,996	$ 105,335	$ 1,313,256
52,048	75,283	295,792	37,547	568,724
5,929	26,900	-	1,442	42,148
3,247	163,947	111,564	46,084	377,469
53,424	-	13,636	1,730	78,313
52,348	6,460	(239,004)	(18,532)	(246,602)
757	322	(2,853)	(524)	(1,448)
-	-	210,663	16,918	282,840
1,511	-	-	(5,225)	1,199
-	-	(1,110)	39	(2,450)
2,268	322	206,700	11,208	280,141
54,616	6,782	(32,304)	(7,324)	33,539
482,073	315,248	841,811	150,433	1,994,603
$ 536,689	$ 322,030	$ 809,507	$ 143,109	$ 2,028,142

DIRIGO
MAINE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the State of Maine (the State) have been prepared under guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as mandated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

For financial reporting purposes, the State of Maine's reporting entity includes the "primary government" and its "component units." The primary government includes all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and authorities. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the State is financially accountable. Component units can also be legally separate, tax exempt entities that raise and hold economic resources for the direct benefit of a governmental unit.

GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, defines financial accountability. The State is financially accountable for those entities for which it appoints a voting majority of the governing board and either is able to impose its will on that entity or the entity may provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. Entities for which the State does not appoint a voting majority of the governing board may be included if the organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government or if the nature and significance of its relationship with the primary government is such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units, an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*, establishes criteria for legally separate, tax-exempt entities that should be reported as component units if all of the criteria are met. Although the State has not identified any organizations that would qualify as direct component units of the State by meeting all of the criteria of GASB Statement No. 39, a few of the component units described later in this note have significant foundations that meet the criteria of GASB Statement No. 39.

Blended Component Units - The Maine Governmental Facilities Authority (MGFA) is a legally separate organization that has its board appointed by the primary government and provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the State. Therefore, the State reports MGFA's balances and transactions as though they were part of the primary government, using the blending method.

The MGFA was created in 1997, as a successor to the Maine Court Facilities Authority, for the purpose of assisting in the financing, acquisition, construction, improvement, reconstruction, and equipping of additions to structures designed for use as a court facility, State office or State activity space. The MGFA is included as an internal service fund in the State's financial statements.

Discrete Component Units - Discrete component units are entities that are legally separate from the State but are either accountable to the State or related so closely to the State that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units that are not material to the State's financial statements have been excluded. The column labeled "Component Units" emphasizes these organizations' separateness from the State's primary government.

The State is able to impose its will upon these discretely presented component units:

The Maine Community College System is Maine's primary provider of post-secondary technical education leading to a certificate, diploma, or associate degree. The combined financial statements of the System include the activity

of seven colleges, the central administrative office, the Center for Career Development (including the Maine Career Advantage and Maine Quality Centers programs), and its component unit, Maine Community College Educational Foundations.

The University of Maine System is the State University governed by a single Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. The combined financial statements of the System include the activity of seven universities, eleven centers, the central administrative office, and its component units, which include several foundations and alumni associations that raise funds on the System's behalf.

There is a financial burden/benefit relationship between these entities and the State:

The Finance Authority of Maine provides commercial financing and loan guarantees to Maine businesses and educational financing to Maine students and their parents. The Authority also provides financial and other services for the Potato Marketing Improvement Fund Board, the Nutrient Management Fund Board, the Northern Maine Transmission Corporation, the Adaptive Equipment Loan Program Fund Board, the Fund Insurance Review Board, the Agricultural Marketing Loan Fund Board, and the Occupational Safety Program Fund Board. Additionally, the Authority administers the Maine College Savings Program. Net assets of the program, NextGen College Investing Plan, are included in the State's fiduciary fund financial statements. The Governor appoints the fifteen voting members of the Authority.

Maine Health & Higher Educational Facilities Authority (MHHEFA) – MHHEFA assists Maine health care institutions and institutions of higher education in undertaking projects involving the acquisition, construction, improvement, reconstruction and equipping of their facilities and the refinancing of existing indebtedness. The Authority, pursuant to the Student Loan Corporations Act of 1983, may also finance student loan programs of institutions of higher education. MHHEFA consists of twelve members, four of whom serve *ex officio* and must be the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, the Commissioner of Health and Human Services, the Commissioner of Education, and the Treasurer of State. The remaining eight members must be residents of the State appointed by the Governor.

The Maine Municipal Bond Bank issues bonds on behalf of counties, cities, towns, school administrative districts, community school districts, or other quasi-municipal corporations or eligible borrowers as designated by the Legislature (the "governmental units") within the State. The Governor appoints three residents of the State to the five-member Board of Commissioners. The remaining two members include the Treasurer of State and Superintendent of Financial Institutions who serve as commissioners, *ex officio*.

Maine State Housing Authority issues bonds to purchase notes and mortgages on residential units, both single and multi-family, for the purpose of providing housing for persons and families of low income in the State. The Authority also acts as an agent for the State in administering federal weatherization, energy conservation, fuel assistance and homeless grant programs and collecting and disbursing federal rent subsidies for low income housing. The Governor appoints five of the Authority's seven commissioners. The remaining two commissioners are the Treasurer of State and the Director of the Maine State Housing Authority, both of whom serve *ex officio*. The Authority's fiscal year ends on December 31.

The State's financial statements also include a fiduciary component unit:

Maine Public Employees Retirement System administers an agent-multiple employer public employee retirement system. It provides pension, death, and disability benefits to its members, which include employees of the State, some public school employees, employees of approximately 270 local municipalities and other public entities in Maine. The Governor appoints four of the Board's eight voting trustees. A fifth trustee is either the Treasurer of State or the Deputy Treasurer of State.

Complete financial statements of the major component units can be obtained directly from their respective administrative offices by writing to:

Finance Authority of Maine 5 Community Dr. PO Box 949 Augusta, ME 04332-0949	Maine Governmental Facilities Authority PO Box 2268 Augusta, ME 04338-2268	Maine Municipal Bond Bank PO Box 2268 Augusta, ME 04338-2268	Maine State Housing Authority 89 State House Station 353 Water Street Augusta, ME 04330-4633
Maine Community College System 323 State Street Augusta, ME 04330-7131	Maine Health and Higher Ed. Facilities Authority PO Box 2268 Augusta, ME 04338-2268	Maine Public Employees Retirement System 46 State House Station Augusta, ME 04333-0046	University of Maine System 16 Central Street Bangor, ME 04401-5106

Related Organizations
Officials of the State's primary government appoint a voting majority of the governing boards of the Maine Turnpike Authority and the Maine Veteran's Home. The primary government has no material accountability for these organizations beyond making board appointments.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-Wide Financial Statements
The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Primary government activities are distinguished between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The *Statement of Net Assets* presents the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net assets result when constraints placed on net asset use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The government-wide statement of net assets reports $546.2 million of restricted net assets, of which $17.7 million is restricted by enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net assets often are designated, to indicate that management does not consider them to be available for general operations. Unrestricted net assets often have constraints on resources that are imposed by management, but can be removed or modified.

The *Statement of Activities* demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not meeting the definition of program revenues are instead reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements
Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements, with non-major funds being combined into a single column.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting
The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting,* the State's proprietary funds follow all GASB pronouncements and those Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins that were issued on or prior to November 30, 1989, except those that conflict with a GASB pronouncement. The FASB pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989, are not followed in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the governmental funds when they become susceptible to accrual, generally when they become both measurable and available. "Available" means earned and collected or expected to be collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the State generally considers revenues available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year.

Significant revenues susceptible to accrual include: income taxes, sales and use taxes, and other taxes; federal grants; federal reimbursements; and other reimbursements for use of materials and services. Revenues from other sources are recognized when received because they are generally not measurable until received in cash. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied, provided the "available" criterion is met.

The State Tax Assessor levies taxes on properties located in the unorganized territory of Maine by August 1 of each year, and on telecommunications personal properties statewide by May 30 of each year. Unorganized territory property taxes are due on October 1 and telecommunications personal property taxes are due on August 15. Formal collection procedures begin on November 1, and unpaid property taxes become a lien no later than March 15 of the fiscal year for which they are levied.

Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred. However, expenditures related to claims and judgments, debt service and compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due and payable.

Financial Statement Presentation
The State reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the State's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *Highway Fund* accounts for the regulation, construction and maintenance of State highways and bridges and is funded by motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle license and registration fees, special State appropriations, and other charges.

The *Federal Fund* accounts for grants and other financial assistance received from the federal government, including federal block grants, that are legally restricted to expenditures for purposes specified in the grant awards or agreements.

The *Other Special Revenue Fund* accounts for specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes, and the related current liabilities, including some major capital projects that are not accounted for in the Highway and Federal Funds. Examples of the most significant types of revenue sources include: Fund for a Healthy Maine (tobacco settlement revenue), State municipal revenue sharing, hospital and service provider taxes, and oil transfer fees.

The State reports the following major enterprise fund:

The *Maine Employment Security Fund* receives contributions from employers and provides unemployment compensation benefits to eligible unemployed workers.

Additionally, the State reports the following fund types:

Governmental Fund Types:

Special Revenue Funds include operating fund activities financed by specific revenue sources that are legally restricted for specified purposes. An example is funds for acquisition of public reserved lands.

Capital Projects Funds account for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets and other programs financed by bond proceeds.

Permanent Trust Funds report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that benefit the government or its citizenry. An example is the Baxter State Park Fund.

Proprietary Fund Types:

Enterprise Funds report the activities for which fees are charged to external users for goods or services, such as lottery operations and transportation services.

Internal Service Funds provide goods or services primarily to other agencies or funds of the State, rather than to the general public. These goods and services include printing and mailing services, supplies warehousing, information technology, fleet management, risk management, health-related benefits, and financing for acquisition and construction of governmental facilities.

Fiduciary Fund Types:

Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds report resources that are required to be held in trust for members and beneficiaries of the State's pension, death and disability benefit plans. These resources are managed by the Maine Public Employees Retirement System (MPERS). The fund also reports resources that are required to be held in trust for members and beneficiaries of the State's retiree healthcare benefits. The investment trust, managed by the Maine Public Employees Retirement System, holds the long-term investments of the trust. The trustees of the Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund are the State Controller and State Treasurer.

Private Purpose Trust Funds report resources of all other trust arrangements in which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Examples include Abandoned Property,

Public Reserved Lands, Permanent School funds, NextGen College Investing Plan, and the Energy and Carbon Savings Trust.

Agency Funds report assets and liabilities for deposits and investments entrusted to the State as an agent for others. Examples include amounts held for payroll withholdings, inmate and student guardianship accounts.

D. FISCAL YEAR-ENDS

All funds and discretely presented component units are reported using fiscal years which end on June 30, except for the Maine Educational Loan Authority and the Maine State Housing Authority, which utilize December 31 year-ends.

E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS/FUND BALANCE

Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool
The State pools cash and cash equivalents for a variety of State agencies and public sector entities. The pooled balances are reported at fair value. Interest earned on pooled cash is allocated to the various funds, generally based on their average equity balances. The Treasurer's Cash Pool has the general characteristics of a demand deposit account and is comprised primarily of prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements, U.S. Treasury Bills, U.S. Treasury Notes, and other U.S. Agency Obligations, certificates of deposit, and corporate bonds.

For component units that participate in the cash pool, equity is shown at fair value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash equivalents consist of short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are near maturity. On the Statement of Cash Flows, the amount reported as "Cash and Cash Equivalents" is equal to the total of the amounts reported on the Statement of Net Assets as "Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool," "Cash and Cash Equivalents," "Cash with Fiscal Agent," "Restricted Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool," and "Restricted Deposits and Investments."

Cash with Fiscal Agent
Cash with Fiscal Agent in Governmental Funds represents cash that will be used for debt service on bonds, the unspent proceeds of bonds and Certificates of Participation, as well as unspent funds of the Maine Biological Research Board being held by the State.

Cash with Fiscal Agent in Proprietary Funds represents proceeds of Certificates of Participation and other financing arrangements that have not been spent.

Other investments of the State are carried at fair value. Donated investments are stated at fair value at the date of donation.

Investments Held on Behalf of Others
These assets include amounts held by the State in a fiduciary capacity, acting as either a trustee or an agent for individuals, organizations or other funds. Generally, these investments are reported at fair value or at amortized cost which approximates fair value. The State also holds $168 million of Workers' Compensation, $47 million of Bureau of Insurance, and $24 million of Maine Department of Labor surety bonds and letters of credit that are not reflected on the financial statements.

Restricted Deposits and Investments
Restricted deposits and investments include: unemployment tax receipts deposited with the United States Treasury that are drawn down to pay unemployment benefits; cash and investments of the Maine Governmental Facilities Authority, a blended component unit that has been independently audited; unspent bond proceeds, and funds invested in Certificates of Deposit and other investments at various financial institutions within the State. The

financial institutions lend these deposits and investments to local commercial and agricultural enterprises to foster economic growth in Maine.

Inventories
The costs of materials and supplies of the Governmental Funds are reported as expenditures when purchased. Food commodities are reported as inventory and deferred revenue in the Federal Fund. Revenues and corresponding expenditures are recognized when food stamps are used (EBT cards) and when food commodities are issued. Inventories of materials and supplies in the Proprietary Funds are determined by physical counts and by perpetual inventory systems. Proprietary Fund inventories are stated at cost or average cost.

Inventories included in the component unit column are stated at the lower of cost or market (using the first-in, first-out method).

Receivables
Receivables consist primarily of amounts due to the State from taxpayers and service providers. Also included in receivables are amounts due but not yet remitted to the State from lottery sales by agents. Loans receivable for the primary government represent low interest financing arrangements to construct and modernize agricultural storage facilities and local commercial enterprises, as well as Department of Transportation loans to local governments. Receivables in the component units' column arise in the normal course of business. Receivables are stated net of estimated allowances for uncollectible amounts that are determined based upon past collection experience and aging of the accounts. Receivables due from related providers for interim payments are $3.1 million, net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts of $7.7 million.

Interfund Transactions and Balances
Numerous transactions are made between funds to finance operations, provide services, and acquire or construct assets. To the extent that transactions between funds were not completed as of June 30, interfund receivables and payables have been recorded in the fund financial statements. Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated in the Statement of Net Assets.

Long-term loans made by one fund to another are classified as "Working Capital Advances Receivable" and "Working Capital Advances Payable." In the fund financial statements, advances receivable are offset by reservations of fund balance indicating that the reserves do not constitute expendable financial resources.

Due from/to Primary Government/Component Units
Numerous transactions are made between the primary government and component units to finance operations, provide services, acquire or construct assets, or repay bonds. To the extent that transactions between funds were not completed as of June 30, "Due from Primary Government" and "Due to Component Unit" receivables and payables have been recorded. Two component units have December 31 year ends, therefore the "due to" and "due from" amounts may differ.

Due from/to Other Governments
Due from/to Other Governments represents amounts receivable from or payable to municipalities or the federal government. Due from Other Governments represents primarily federal grants receivable for Medicaid claims, other health and human services programs, and federal grants receivable for transportation-related expenditures. Due from Other Governments in the component units' column represents amounts receivable for grants, bond repayment and retirement benefits. Due to Other Governments primarily consist of amounts owed to municipalities for Municipal Revenue Sharing and the federal government for Medicaid cost recoveries from providers.

Capital Assets
Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, ramps and similar items), are reported in the government-wide statements and applicable fund financial statements. Capital assets that are used for governmental activities are only reported in the government-wide statements. The State

capitalizes governmental fund buildings valued at $1 million or more and proprietary fund buildings valued at $100 thousand or more. Governmental fund equipment is capitalized at $10 thousand or more and proprietary fund equipment is capitalized $5 thousand or more. All land, regardless of value, is capitalized. Capital assets are recorded at cost or, if donated, at estimated fair market value at date of acquisition. In some instances, capital assets historical cost were not available. The costs of these assets at the date of acquisitions have been estimated.

In the government-wide statements, most capital assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives, which are 10-40 years for buildings and improvements, and 2-25 years for equipment. The State uses the modified approach for reporting its significant infrastructure assets. As long as the State maintains and preserves its infrastructure assets at pre-determined condition levels, maintenance costs are expensed and depreciation is not reported. This approach is discussed further in the Required Supplementary Information.

Capital assets of component units are capitalized upon purchase and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Interest incurred during construction is capitalized. The estimated useful lives of fixed assets are 5–60 years for structures and improvements and 3–15 years for equipment, furniture, fixtures and vehicles. Component units reflect infrastructure in improvements other than buildings and record depreciation expense on them.

Accounts Payable
Accounts payable represent the gross amount of expenditures or expenses incurred as a result of normal operations, but for which no actual payment has yet been issued to vendors/providers. Incurred but not paid (IBNP) Medicaid claims settlements are actuarially estimated. The IBNP estimate at June 30, 2009 is $321 million.

Tax Refunds Payable
The amount of collected or accrued tax revenues that will be refunded is estimated and accrued as a General Fund liability.

Claims Payable
Claims payable represent workers' compensation, retiree health, employee health, and other claims payable, including actual claims submitted and actuarially determined claims incurred but not reported. The actuarially determined claims liability is discounted and presented at net present value.

Compensated Employee Absences
In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, compensated absences are recorded as liabilities as required by GASB. In the governmental fund financial statements, vested or accumulated leave expected to be liquidated with current available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and fund liability. In the discretely presented component units, employees' accumulated compensated absences are recorded as an expense and liability as the benefits accrue.

Deferred Revenue
In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, deferred revenue is recognized when cash, or other assets are received prior to their being earned. In the governmental fund statements, amounts recorded as receivable that do not meet the "availability" criterion for recognition as revenue in the current period are classified as deferred revenue. Resources received by the government before it has a legal claim to them are also included as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue reported in the General Fund relates to sales and income taxes. Deferred revenue in the Federal Fund consists primarily of food commodities not yet issued. Deferred revenue in the Alcoholic Beverages Fund comprises the proceeds from the sale of the State's liquor operations.

Loans Payable to Component Unit
In the Statement of Net Assets, the amount of bond proceeds received by a component unit for unmatured GARVEE and TransCap bond proceeds is called "Loans Payable to Component Unit." The offsetting receivables are classified as "Loans Receivable from Primary Government."

Long-Term Obligations
In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are recorded as liabilities.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize the face amount of debt issued as other financing sources.

Net Assets/Fund Balances
The difference between fund assets and liabilities is "Net Assets" on the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund statements, and "Fund Balances" on governmental fund statements.

Fund Balance Reservations
Fund balances for governmental funds are classified as either reserved or unreserved in the fund financial statements. Reserved fund balances reflect either: funds legally restricted for a specific future use, or assets which, by their nature, are not available for expenditure. Unreserved fund balances reflect the balances available for appropriation for the general purposes of the fund.

The State reported the following fund balance reservations:

Continuing Appropriations - indicates appropriations and encumbrances that the Legislature has specifically authorized to be carried into the next fiscal year, if unexpended.

Capital Projects - indicates a legally segregated portion of funds available to finance the construction of major capital facilities.

Permanent Trusts – indicates assets reserved for the purpose of the permanent fund.

Other - indicates fund balance reserved for other specified purposes including amounts for working capital needs, long-term loans to other funds, transfers to other funds, and contingency funds from which the Governor may allocate sums for various purposes.

F. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

In the government-wide Statement of Activities, revenues and expenses are segregated by activity (governmental or business-type), then further by function (e.g., governmental support & operations, education, health & human services, etc). Additionally, revenues are classified between program and general revenues. Program revenues include: charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided; operating grants and contributions; and capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues, rather than as program revenue. General revenues include all taxes. Certain indirect costs are included in the program expenses reported for individual functions.

In the governmental fund financial statements, revenues are reported by source. For budgetary control purposes, revenues are further classified as either "dedicated" or "undedicated." Undedicated revenues are available to fund any activity accounted for in the fund. Dedicated revenues are, either by State law or by outside restriction (e.g., federal grants), available only for specified purposes. Unused dedicated revenues at year-end are recorded as reservations of fund balance. When both dedicated and undedicated funds are available for use it is the State's policy to use dedicated resources first.

In the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures are reported by function. Capital outlay expenditures for real property or infrastructure (e.g. highways) are included with expenditures by function.

Revenues and expenses of proprietary funds are classified as operating or nonoperating and are subclassified by object (e.g. general operations and depreciation). Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing

services and producing and delivering goods. All other revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating, capital contributions, transfers or special items.

NOTE 2 – BUDGETING AND BUDGETARY CONTROL, AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Appropriation Limits

The total General Fund appropriation for each fiscal year of the biennium in the Governor's budget submission to the Legislature may not exceed the General Fund appropriation of the previous fiscal year multiplied by one plus the average real personal income growth rate, as defined in Title 5 Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (MRSA) § 1665, subsection 1, plus the average forecasted inflation rate. "Average forecasted inflation rate" means the average forecasted change in the Consumer Price Index underlying the revenue projections developed by the Revenue Forecasting Committee.

This appropriation limitation may be exceeded only by the amount of the additional costs or the lost federal revenue from the following exceptional circumstances: unfunded or under-funded new federal mandates; losses in federal revenues or other revenue sources; citizens' initiatives or referenda that require increased State spending; court orders or decrees that require additional State resources to comply with the orders or decrees; and sudden or significant increases in demand for existing State services that are not the result of legislative changes that increased eligibility or increased benefits.

The Governor may designate exceptional circumstances that are not explicitly defined, but meet the intent of, this statute. "Exceptional circumstances" means an unforeseen condition or conditions over which the Governor and the Legislature have little or no control. Exceptional circumstances do not apply to new programs or program expansions that go beyond existing program criteria and operation.

Budget Stabilization Fund

The Maine Budget Stabilization Fund, a fund designation established under Title 5 MRSA C. 142, is included in the negative $390.4 million unreserved General Fund fund balance. Amounts in the stabilization fund may be expended only to offset a General Fund revenue shortfall. The Governor may also allocate funds for payment of death benefits for law enforcement officers, firefighters and emergency medical services personnel.

Balances in the fund do not lapse, but carry forward each year. Money in the fund may be invested with any earnings credited to the fund except when the fund is at its statutory cap. Per Public Law 2009, Chapter 1, Part E and Public Law 2009, Chapter 371, Part B $131.6 million was transferred from the Budget Stabilization fund to the General Fund unappropriated surplus.

The statutory cap for the fund is 12 percent of the total General Fund revenue received in the immediately preceding fiscal year. At the close of the fiscal year, the cap is based on the revenue received in the fiscal year being closed. Based on fiscal year 2009 actual General Fund revenue, the statutory cap at the close of fiscal year 2009 and during fiscal year 2009 was $337.4 million. At the close of fiscal year 2009, the balance of the Maine Budget Stabilization Fund was $195 thousand. No reductions to the Maine Budget Stabilization Fund balance are required when it exceeds the balance of the statutory cap as a result of a decline of General Fund revenue.

Budget Stabilization Fund Activity
(Expressed in Thousands)

Balance, beginning of year	$ 128,877
Decrease in fund balance	(128,682)
Balance, end of year	$ 195

Budget and Budgetary Expenditures
The gross unified budget bills and budget document encompass resources from the General Fund, Highway Fund, Federal Expenditures Fund, Federal Block Grant Fund, Other Special Revenue Fund, internal service funds and enterprise funds. Separate gross unified budget bills must be submitted for the General Fund and the Highway Fund. All funds except trust and agency funds, bond funds and costs of goods sold expenditures in internal service funds and enterprise funds are subject to legislative allocation. The biennial budget sets forth proposed expenditures for the administration, operation and maintenance of the departments and agencies of the State Government; all interest and debt redemption charges during each fiscal year and all expenditures for capital projects to be undertaken and executed during each fiscal year. Within this structure, budgetary control by agency is maintained at the program and line category level. The State Budget Officer and the Governor must approve budget revisions during the year, reflecting program changes or intradepartmental administrative transfers.

Except in specific instances, only the Legislature may transfer appropriations between departments. Changes in appropriation, allocation, or funding for new programs are presented to the Legislature as a supplemental budget. For the year ended June 30, 2009, the Legislature decreased supplemental appropriations to the General Fund by $217.2 million.

Actual expenditures did not exceed legislatively authorized appropriations at the Department level; therefore, the State complied with all related budget laws at the legal level.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND RESTATEMENTS

Accounting Changes
During fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the State implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 49, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations. This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for pollution (including contamination) remediation obligations, which are obligations to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution by participating in pollution remediation activities such as site assessments and cleanups. This Statement excludes pollution prevention or control obligations with respect to current operations, and future pollution remediation activities that are required upon retirement of an asset, such as landfill closure and postclosure care and nuclear power plant decommissioning.

The provisions of GASB 49 require the measurement of pollution remediation liabilities at July 1, 2008; therefore, the State's beginning net assets have been restated. Beginning net assets for Governmental Activities were reduced by $48.6 million.

In addition, the State implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 52, Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments. This Statement establishes consistent standards for the reporting of land and other real estate held as investments by essentially similar entities. It requires endowments to report their land and other real estate investments at fair value. Governments also are required to report the changes in fair value as investment income and to disclose the methods and significant assumptions employed to determine fair value, and other information that they currently present for other investments reported at fair value. Implementation of the statement did not require any modification to the financial statements.

Change in Accounting Estimate
During fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the State recognized a receivable in the Dirigo Health Fund related to Savings Offset Payments (SOP) due from insurance companies. In prior fiscal years the State was unable to estimate quarterly SOP receivables due to inconsistency of payments and a lack of adequate historical data. The effect of this change was to increase revenue by $9.3 million, which resulted in a $5 million change in net assets (that would have otherwise been a deficit $4.3 million).

Subsequent to year end, the Dirigo Health Agency transitioned from quarterly SOP to monthly Access Payments. Pursuant to new Legislation, 24-A MRSA §6917, an Access Payment of 2.14 percent will apply to claims paid beginning on or after September 1, 2009 regardless of plan year.

Restatement – Primary Government
The beginning net assets of the Information Services Fund and the Internal Service Funds increased by $8.4 million to correct an error in reported Certificates of Participation.

NOTE 4 - DEFICIT FUND BALANCES/NET ASSETS

Four internal service funds showed deficit Net Assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. The Workers' Compensation Fund reported a deficit of $1.4 million, which reflects accruals for actuarially determined claims payable. The Leased Space Fund had a fund balance deficit of $4.2 million because rates charged were insufficient to cover expenses incurred. The Postal, Printing & Supply fund reported a deficit of $1.5 million because expenses are recognized when incurred; however, related revenue is not earned until jobs are satisfactorily completed. The Financial & Personnel Services Fund had a fund balance deficit of $796 thousand because rates charged were insufficient to cover expenses incurred. All of the deficits mentioned above are expected to be funded by future service charges.

The Alcoholic Beverages Enterprise Fund shows a deficit of $62.5 million. During fiscal year 2004, the State of Maine entered into a 10 year contract with a vendor to manage and operate wholesale liquor distribution as the State's agent. The deficit reflects the deferral of license fees that will be amortized over that 10 year period.

The Dirigo Health Enterprise Fund shows a deficit of $10.9 million. This deficit is the result of the timing of revenue collections from the Savings Offset Program.

The General Fund shows a deficit fund balance of $273.4 million at June 30, 2009. This deficit is due to the full recognition of the State's share of Medicaid liabilities at fiscal year end, which are funded throughout the year with the aforementioned tax revenue. The federal portion of these liabilities is also fully accrued, with an offsetting receivable from the federal government as allowed under Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 33. Per GASB 33, revenue associated with government mandated non-exchange transactions should be recognized when applicable eligibility requirements have been met and the resources are available. Medicaid is an entitlement program. Therefore, the funds are available when the payments for these liabilities are processed.

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Title 5 MRSA § 135 governs the deposit and investment policies of the State of Maine Office of the Treasurer. The Treasurer may deposit State funds, including trust funds of the State, in any of the banking institutions (including trust companies, State or federal savings and loan associations, and mutual savings banks) organized under the laws of this State and any national bank or federal savings and loan association located in the State.

The State follows the practice of pooling cash and cash equivalents for a variety of State agencies and public sector entities. The Treasurer may invest funds that exceed current obligations, with the concurrence of the State Controller or the Commissioner of Administrative and Financial Services and the consent of the Governor.

Approved investments include bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, other obligations of the United States that mature not more than 36 months from the date of investment; repurchase agreements secured by obligations of the United States that mature within the succeeding 12 months; prime commercial paper; tax-exempt obligations;

corporate bonds rated "AAA" that mature within 36 months from the date of investment; banker's acceptances; and "no-load" shares of an investment company registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, whose shares maintain a constant share price. Although authorized to do so, the Treasurer does not participate in the securities loan market.

Investment policies of the permanent trusts are governed by Title 5 MRSA § 138. The Treasurer, with the approval of the Commissioner of Administrative and Financial Services, the Superintendent of Financial Institutions and the Attorney General, shall invest the funds in securities that are legal investments in accordance with Title 9-B MRSA. The investments need not be segregated to the separate trusts, but the identity of each trust must be maintained. The Treasurer may enter into custodial care and servicing contracts or agreements negotiated in accordance with the laws of this State for the handling of funds held in trust.

No amounts exceeding 25 percent of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of any trust company or national bank or 25 percent of the reserve fund and undivided profits of a mutual savings bank or State or federal savings and loan association, shall be on deposit in any one institution at any one time. This restriction does not apply to deposits subject to immediate withdrawal to meet the payment of any bonded debt or interest or to pay current bills or expenses of the State. Also exempt are deposits secured by the pledge of certain securities as collateral or fully covered by insurance.

With assistance from the Finance Authority of Maine, the Treasurer participates in a restricted deposit program to encourage banks to provide loans at two percent below market rate. The Treasurer may invest up to $8 million in lending institutions at a two percent lower-than-market rate provided the lenders pass the rate reduction on to the borrowers. $4 million of this program are earmarked for loans to agricultural enterprises and the other $4 million are designated for commercial entities.

The Primary Government's Deposits and Investments excluding component units that are fiduciary in nature at June 30, 2009:

Primary Government Deposits and Investments
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Private Purpose Trusts	Agency Funds	Total
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	$ 333,032	$ 5,384	$ 1,995	$ 6,413	$ 346,824
Cash and Cash Equivalents	296	757	-	27	1,080
Cash with Fiscal Agent	84,309	-	-	-	84,309
Investments	59,943	-	9,079	-	69,022
Restricted Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	59,406	-	-	-	59,406
Restricted Deposits and Investments	3,053	358,893	-	-	361,946
Investments Held on Behalf of Others	-	-	4,209,169	66,021	4,275,190
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total Primary Government	$ 540,039	$ 365,034	$ 4,220,243	$ 72,461	$ 5,197,777

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. In general, the State holds securities to maturity. All debt securities are reported at full-term.

The following table provides the segmented time distribution of the Primary Government's investments at June 30, 2009:

	Maturities in Years (Expressed in Thousands)						
	Less than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 20	More than 20	No Maturity	Fair Value
Governmental and Business-Type Activities, excluding Non-Major Special Revenue and Permanent Funds							
US Instrumentalities	$15,460	$ 9,542	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 25,002
US Treasury Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Notes and Bonds	2,365	-	-	-	-	-	2,365
Commercial Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	7,144	-	-	-	-	-	7,144
Money Market	365,333	-	-	-	-	-	365,333
Cash and Cash Equivalents Unemployment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	2,084	2,084
Deposits with US Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	358,893	358,893
Private-Purpose Trusts, Agency Funds, and Non-Major Special Revenue and Permanent Funds							
US Instrumentalities	806	2,656	526	1,124	3,763	-	8,875
US Treasury Notes	3,800	12,044	4,544	6,386	3,869	-	30,644
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Notes and Bonds	86	2,802	3,472	405	1,275	5,453	13,493
Other Fixed Income Securities	635	-	136	-	22	-	794
Commercial Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	6,756	7	-	-	-	3,100	9,863
Money Market	7,721	-	-	-	-	358	8,080
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	20,440	20,440
Equities	-	-	-	-	-	49,349	49,349
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1,940	1,940
	$ 410,107	$ 27,050	$ 8,679	$ 7,915	$ 8,929	$ 441,618	$ 904,299
NextGen College Investing Plan							4,209,169
Other Assets							-
Cash with Fiscal Agent							84,309
Total Primary Government							$ 5,197,777

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. This credit risk is measured by the credit quality ratings of investments as described by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. To the extent possible in the Treasurer's Cash Pool, at least 30 percent of the portfolio shall be invested in U.S. Treasury, Federal Agency or Federal Instrumentality securities, or Repurchase Agreements. The State limits credit risk in its trusts by ensuring that at least 85 percent of the debt securities are rated A or better.

The Primary Government's total investments by credit quality rating as of June 30, 2009 are presented below:

	Standard & Poor's Credit Rating (Expressed in Thousands)								
	A1	A	AA	AA+	AAA	BB	BBB	Not Rated	Total
Governmental and Business-Type Activities, excluding Non-Major Special Revenue and Permanent Funds									
US Instrumentalities	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 25,002	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 25,002
US Treasury Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Notes and Bonds	-	-	2,365	-	-	-	-	-	2,365
Commercial Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money Market	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365,333	365,333
Private-Purpose Trusts, Agency Funds, and Non-Major Special Revenue and Permanent Funds									
US Instrumentalities	-	-	-	-	2,949	-	-	5,926	8,875
US Treasury Notes	-	-	-	-	3,960	-	-	26,684	30,644
Corporate Notes and Bonds	-	2,328	309	-	975	23	921	8,937	13,493
Commercial Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money Market	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,080	8,080
Other Fixed Income Securities	-	22	-	-	-	-	136	636	794
Total Primary Government	$ -	$ 2,350	$ 2,674	$ -	$ 32,886	$ 23	$ 1,057	$415,596	$ 454,586

Concentration of Credit Risk –Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The State limits concentration of credit risk in its trusts by requiring that no single stock represent more than 10 percent of the total portfolio. There is no concentration of credit risk policy for the Treasurer's Cash Pool. At June 30, 2009, there were no investments that exceeded five percent of the Treasurer's Cash Pool.

Custodial Credit Risk - For investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the State will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The State limits its custodial credit risk for the Treasurer's Cash Pool by maintaining a file of the most recent credit rating analysis reports performed for each approved financial institution. The State also requires that all securities be perfected in the name of the State and held in third party safekeeping by a state approved custodian. Of the cash pool's $6.3 million invested in non-negotiable certificates of deposit, none exceeded the FDIC insured amounts for the institutions at which they were held. The State does not have a policy regarding custodial credit risk for its trusts. The Percival P. Baxter Trust is held by the counterparty's trust department, but not in the State's name.

The fair value of the trust's investments as of June 30, 2009 was $48.7 million and was comprised of the following:

U.S. Instrumentalities	$ 5,380
US Treasury Notes	2,934
Corporate Notes and Bonds	3,770
Other Fixed Income Securities	771
Equities	34,126
Cash and Equivalents	995
Other	761
Total	$ 48,737

The State and certain vendors contract with a fiscal intermediary, Clareon, for electronic disbursements from the State to its vendors. During fiscal year 2009 these disbursements, on average, exceeded $184.6 million per month. The funds in transit are not collateralized and are not held by the State Treasurer. Until the vendor receives payment, the State retains some liability.

MAINE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Maine Public Employees Retirement System (the System) makes investments in a combination of equities, fixed income securities, mutual funds, commingled mutual and index funds, derivative financial instruments, and other investment securities established by the Trustee's investment policy.

Derivative Securities – Derivative financial instruments are financial contracts whose value depends on the value of one or more underlying assets, reference rates or financial indices. They include futures, forwards, options, and swap contracts. The System's investments in derivative securities only have nominal exposure to custodial credit risk. Credit risk is managed, in the case of exchange-traded derivatives, by the execution of trades through a clearinghouse and, in the case of over-the-counter transactions, by managers' due diligence assessment and approval of counterparties. Market risk is managed by imposing strict limits as to the types, amounts and degree of risk that investment managers may undertake. These limits are approved by the Board of Trustees and are monitored by the Chief Investment Officer.

Foreign currency forward contracts are used to hedge against the currency risk in the System's foreign equity and fixed income security portfolios. As of June 30, 2009 the fair value of forward currency contracts held by the System was $7.1 million. The System's fixed income managers invest in CMOs and Asset-Backed Securities to improve the yield or adjust the duration of the fixed income portfolio. As of June 30, 2009 the carrying value of the System's CMO and Asset-Backed Security holdings totaled $111.0 million. The System also invests in swaps. Interest rate swaps are used to adjust interest rate and yield curve exposures and substitute for physical securities. As of June 30, 2009 the System carried swaps with a fair market values of $(3.4) million and notional values of $244.1 million.

Securities Lending - The System has also entered into agreements for securities lending transactions, which are collateralized in an amount at least equal to 102 percent (105 percent for international securities) of the market value of the securities loaned. All securities and loans can be terminated on demand by either the lender or the borrower.

Cash open collateral is invested in a short-term investment pool, the Global Core Collateral Section. Cash collateral may also be invested separately in "term loans." At June 30, 2009 all of the collateral for securities lending is subject to custodial credit risk. The System believes that there is no credit risk as defined in GASB Statement No. 28 and GASB Statement No. 40. The collateral held and the market value of securities on loan for the System as of June 30, 2009 was $200.0 million and $193.2 million, respectively.

NEXTGEN COLLEGE INVESTING PLAN

The Maine College Savings Program Fund (the Fund) doing business as NextGen College Investing Plan (the Program), was established in accordance with Title 20-A MRSA §11473, to encourage the investment of funds to be used for Qualified Higher Education Expenses at institutions of higher education. The Program is designed to comply with the requirements for treatment as a Qualified State Tuition Program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The statute authorizes the Finance Authority of Maine ("FAME") to administer the Program and act as administrator of the Fund. The Fund is held by the Treasurer of the State who invests it under the direction of and with the advice of a seven member Advisory Committee on College Savings, which is chaired by the Treasurer. FAME and the Treasurer have selected Merrill Lynch as the Program Manager. The Program is reported as a private purpose trust fund in the financial statements of the State.

NextGen's investments are comprised of 47 different investment portfolios which are reported at fair value and total $4.2 billion at June 30, 2009.

Custodial Credit Risk – NextGen, in accordance with its Program Description, primarily invests in open-end mutual funds, which, according to GASB Statement No. 40, do not bear custodial credit risk; hence, the Program's exposure to custodial credit risk arising from its investment in mutual funds is considered to be insignificant.
The Program makes some investments in entities which are not mutual funds including a Guaranteed Investment Contract (GIC) issued by Transamerica Life Insurance Company in the Principal Plus Portfolio. Because an investment in a GIC represents a contractual investment rather than a security, it is not deemed to be subject to custodial credit risk.

The Program also invests in the Cash Allocation Account (the Account), a separate account that was established by FAME. All of the Account investments are held in either the name of the Account or the Account Agent's name, thereby minimizing the custodial credit risk.

Credit Risk - The Program has not established an investment policy that specifically limits its exposure to credit risk. The Program's investments in fixed income mutual funds, the Principal Plus Portfolio, and the Account may bear credit risk. The GIC underlying the Program's investment in the Principal Plus Portfolio has not been rated by any of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The fair value of the GIC at June 30, 2009 was $204.5 million.

The assets of the Account are invested in a portfolio of high-quality, short-term money-market securities consisting primarily of direct U.S. Government obligations, U.S. Government agency securities, obligations of domestic and foreign banks, U.S. dollar denominated commercial paper, and other short-term debt securities issued by U.S. and foreign entities repurchase agreements. In addition, the Account invests in certificates of deposit issued by Maine financial institutions in accordance with instructions of FAME and the Treasurer. All Maine Certificate of Deposit's are FDIC insured or fully collateralized. The value of the Account at June 30, 2009 was $291.8 million.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The Program has not established an investment policy that specifically limits its exposure to concentration of credit risk because the Program principally invests in mutual funds which have been excluded by GASB Statement No. 40 from its concentration of disclosure risk requirements.

Interest Rate Risk – The Program has not established an investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The Program's investments in fixed income mutual funds, the Principal Plus Portfolio, and the Account all invest in securities that are subject to interest rate risk.

Market values of the above-mentioned investments are presented below (in thousands):

	Fair Value
Principal Plus Portfolio	$ 204,483
Cash Allocation Account	291,796
Fixed Income Securities	989,959
Total Fair Value	$1,486,238

COMPONENT UNITS

Generally, component unit investment policies authorize investments in obligations of U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities, repurchase agreements, corporate bonds, certificates of deposit and money market funds. Some component units may invest in stocks, bonds, fixed income securities, mutual funds, commingled mutual funds and index funds, guaranteed investment contracts, real estate and other investment securities.

Certain component units also invest in the Treasurer's Cash Pool and comprise approximately 13 percent of pool assets. The component units reported their participation as either Cash and Cash Equivalents or Investments on their financial statements. The State reclassified $60.1 million of the component units' participation to "Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool" on the State's financial statements. In addition to the amounts reported, the State Treasurer's Cash Pool includes $18.5 million, consisting of Finance Authority of Maine component unit fiduciary funds that, because of GASB Statement No. 34 reporting criteria, are not shown in the accompanying financial statements as invested in the Treasurer's Cash Pool.

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivable balances are segregated by type, and presented in the fund financial statements net of allowance for uncollectibles. The following tables disaggregate amounts considered to be uncollectible by fund and type of receivable as of the close of the fiscal year:

Primary Government – Receivables
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Taxes	Accounts	Loans	Allowance for Uncollectibles	Net Receivables
Governmental Funds:					
General	$533,778	$96,166	$1	($188,012)	$441,933
Highway	28,204	2,005	53	(7,787)	22,475
Federal	-	93,998	-	(21,423)	72,575
Other Special Revenue	11,491	77,538	4,197	(7,657)	85,569
Other Governmental Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total Governmental Funds	573,473	269,707	4,251	(224,879)	622,552
Allowance for Uncollectibles	(145,185)	(79,694)	-		
Net Receivables	$428,288	$190,013	$4,251		$622,552
Proprietary Funds:					
Employment Security	$0	$41,702	$0	($10,440)	$31,262
Nonmajor Enterprise	-	31,577	-	(823)	30,754
Internal Service	-	3,066	192,935	-	196,001
Total Proprietary Funds	-	76,345	192,935	(11,263)	258,017
Allowance for Uncollectibles	-	(11,263)	-		
Net Receivables	$0	$ 65,082	$ 192,935		$258,017

Component Units – Receivables
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Accounts	Loans	Notes	Allowance For Uncollectibles	Net Receivables
Finance Authority of Maine	$4,570	$ -	$223,114	($6,952)	$220,732
Maine Community College System	4,686	-	-	(1,085)	3,601
Maine Health and Educational Facilities Authority	3,580	1,202,112	-	(732)	1,204,960
Maine Municipal Bond Bank	1,160	-	-	-	1,160
Maine State Housing Authority	15,969	1,305,463	798	(10,625)	1,311,605
University of Maine System	39,057	-	43,111	(4,981)	77,187

NOTE 7 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund receivables and payables represent amounts owed to one State fund by another, for goods sold or services received, or for borrowings to eliminate negative balances in the Treasurer's Cash Pool.

Balances due within one year are recorded as Due to/Due from Other Funds. The balances of current interfund receivables and payables as of June 30, 2009 were:

Interfund Receivables
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Due to Other Funds				
Due from Other Funds	**General**	**Highway**	**Federal**	**Other Special Revenue**	**Other Governmental**
General	$ 315	$ 13	$ 18,033	$ 93	$ -
Highway	12	15	9,754	-	-
Federal	2,220	82	886	450	-
Other Special Revenue	180,800	356	647	560	79
Other Governmental	-	-	-	-	-
Employment Security	-	-	123	-	-
Non-Major Enterprise	32	50	236	2	-
Internal Service	14,972	3,162	3,121	2,067	2
Fiduciary	25,010	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 223,361	$ 3,678	$ 32,800	$ 3,172	$ 81

Due from Other Funds	**Employment Security**	**Non-Major Enterprise**	**Internal Service**	**Fiduciary**	**Total**
General	$ 808	$ 5,560	$ 13,806	$ 3,497	$ 42,125
Highway	-	-	214	-	9,995
Federal	-	-	200	-	3,838
Other Special Revenue	-	20,052	341	-	202,835
Other Governmental	-	-	-	-	-
Employment Security	-	-	-	-	123
Non-Major Enterprise	-	-	42	-	362
Internal Service	-	130	866	12	24,332
Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	25,010
Total	$ 808	$ 25,742	$ 15,469	$ 3,509	$ 308,620

Not included in the table above are interfund loans/advances, which are not expected to be repaid within one year. Postal, Printing & Supply (an internal service fund) owes $111 thousand to the General Fund for operating capital.

The more significant balance included in Due to/Due from other funds is $165 million due to the Other Special Revenue Fund related to the General Fund's negative cash position in the Treasurer's Cash Pool. This type of temporary loan is typical; cash is frequently borrowed and returned depending on cash flow needs. Due to current

economic conditions, it is likely that the General Fund will remain in a negative cash position through fiscal year 2010.

Transfers are made in accordance with statutory authority. Significant transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund that statute requires to collect them to the fund that statute requires to expend them, 2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the funds required to pay debt service as principal and interest payments come due, 3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, 4) move profits from the Lottery Fund, and 5) transfer accumulated surpluses from other funds to the General Fund when authorized by statute.

During fiscal year 2009, the State of Maine, in accordance with the legislatively authorized budget, recorded several non-routine, nonrecurring transfers.

The Highway Fund transferred $5 million to the TransCap Trust Fund of the Other Special Revenue Fund.

The Other Special Revenue Fund transferred $10.6 million to the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund.

The Retiree Health Insurance Fund transferred $6.7 million to the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund.

The Accident, Sickness, and Health Insurance Fund transferred $1.4 million to the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund.

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2009, consisted of the following:

Interfund Transfers
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Transferred From				
Transferred To	**General**	**Highway**	**Federal**	**Other Special Revenue**	**Other Governmental**
General	$ -	$ -	$ 168	$ 23,689	$ -
Highway	2,395	-	22,986	8,068	-
Federal	207	-	-	17,648	-
Other Special Revenue	140,330	5,000	9,410	-	1,579
Other Governmental Funds	-	-	-	-	1,501
Employment Security	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Major Enterprise	269	4,177	-	586	-
Internal Service	12,365	1,208	938	1,132	-
Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	644
Total	$ 155,566	$ 10,385	$ 33,502	$ 51,123	$ 3,724

	Transferred From				
Transferred To	**Employment Security**	**Non-Major Enterprise**	**Internal Service**	**Fiduciary**	**Total**
General	$ -	$ 49,870	$ 8,320	$ 5,131	$ 87,178
Highway	-	-	619	-	34,068
Federal	2,114	-	896	2	20,867
Other Special Revenue	-	6,156	775	8,644	171,894
Other Governmental Funds	-	-	-	-	1,501
Employment Security	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Major Enterprise	-	3	369	-	5,404
Internal Service	-	435	3,131	-	19,209
Fiduciary	-	-	2	-	646
Total	$ 2,114	$ 56,464	$ 14,112	$ 13,777	$ 340,767

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

The following schedule details changes in capital assets for the governmental activities and business-type activities of the primary government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009:

Primary Government – Capital Assets
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance	Increases and Other Additions	Decreases and Other Deletions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 434,230	$ 18,270	$ 3,244	$ 449,256
Construction in progress	24,175	35,318	2,143	57,350
Infrastructure	3,178,666	200,248	-	3,378,914
Total capital assets not being depreciated	3,637,071	253,836	5,387	3,885,520
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	564,182	15,908	3,854	576,236
Equipment	250,828	20,101	20,898	250,031
Improvements other than buildings	19,541	388	1,111	18,818
Total capital assets being depreciated	834,551	36,397	25,863	845,085
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	200,801	15,617	2,570	213,848
Equipment	165,252	20,555	18,032	167,775
Improvements other than buildings	10,152	1,640	1,111	10,681
Total accumulated depreciation	376,205	37,812	21,713	392,304
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	458,346	(1,415)	4,150	452,781
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	$ 4,095,417	$ 252,421	$ 9,537	$ 4,338,301

	Beginning Balance	Net Additions	Net Deletions	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 43,345	$ -	$ 1	$ 43,344
Construction in progress	10,368	3,043	9,995	3,416
Total capital assets not being depreciated	53,713	3,043	9,996	46,760
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	9,499	226	70	9,655
Equipment	44,194	4,615	1,675	47,134
Improvements other than buildings	62,607	11,965	-	74,572
Total capital assets being depreciated	116,300	16,806	1,745	131,361
Less accumulated depreciation	74,108	8,061	713	81,456
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	42,192	8,745	1,032	49,905
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, net	$ 95,905	$ 11,788	$ 11,028	$ 96,665

During the fiscal year, depreciation expense was charged to the following functions in the governmental activities column of the Statement of Activities for the primary government:

Governmental Activities – Depreciation Expense
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
Arts, Heritage and Cultural Enrichment	$ 21
Business Licensing and Regulation	430
Economic Development and Workforce Training	1,376
Education	500
Governmental Support and Operations	6,194
Health and Human Services	5,554
Justice and Protection	10,703
Natural Resources Development and Protection	4,004
Transportation Safety and Development	8,357
Total Depreciation Expense – Governmental Activities	$ 37,139

NOTE 9 - MAINE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

PLAN DESCRIPTIONS

The Maine Public Employees Retirement System, formerly named the Maine State Retirement System, (the System), is a component unit of the State of Maine. For financial reporting purposes, the System administers an agent, multiple-employer, defined benefit public employee retirement system established and administered under the Title 5 MRSA C. 421, 423, and 425. The System provides pension, disability, and death benefits to its members, which includes employees of the State, public school employees (defined by Maine law as teachers and for whom the State is the employer for retirement contribution and benefit purposes, or SETP) and employees of 279 local municipalities and other public entities (Participating Local Districts, or PLDs) in Maine, each of which contracts for participation in the System under provisions of the relevant statutes. The System issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information (RSI) for the plan. The June 30, 2009 report may be obtained from the Maine Public Employees Retirement System, 46 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333.

The Maine Public Employees Retirement System management's interpretation of the State of Maine statutes is that all assets accumulated for the payment of benefits may legally be used to pay benefits, including refunds of member contributions, to any plan members or beneficiaries. The System is therefore regarded as administering an agent, multiple-employer plan for financial reporting purposes. The statements include $2.1 billion of assets related to the PLD's. The Attorney General's Office does not concur that these assets are available for payment of State benefits.

The total funds managed by the System are constitutionally restricted and held in trust for the payment of pension and related benefits to its members. The System's Board of Trustees, in its fiduciary capacity, establishes the System's investment policies and their overall implementation. The System maintains separate reserves and accounts for each participating entity and performs separate actuarial valuations for each participating entity's respective plan.

The System administers three defined contribution plans for employees of PLD's that elect to participate. At June 30, 2009, there were 44 employers participating in these plans. The 567 participants individually direct the $7.7 million in assets covered by the plans.

The System also provides group life insurance under a plan administered by a third party insurance company and invests long-term assets for the Retiree Health Insurance Post-Employment Benefits Investment Trust Fund. Note 10 provides for further disclosure.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The System's financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Pension contributions are recognized as additions in the period when they become due pursuant to formal commitments or statutory or contractual requirements. Investment income is recognized when earned. Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in the period they are contributed. Pension benefits and contributions and premium refunds are recognized as deductions when due and payable in accordance with Statutes. Benefits payable incurred but not reported are reflected as other liabilities. Distributions from defined contribution plans are recognized in the period the disbursement is made.

INVESTMENTS

Investments are reported at fair value. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value. Fair value of shares in managed investment pools is based on unit values reported by the funds. The fair value of other investments, including real estate holdings and mortgage participation agreements, are based on third-party appraisals and valuations provided by the sponsor of the agreement. Investment purchases and sales are recorded as of their trade date. Proceeds related to securities sold not yet purchased are carried as a liability and adjusted to the fair value of the securities.

CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION

Membership in each defined benefit plan consisted of the following at June 30, 2009:

	State Employees and Teachers Plan	Consolidated Plan for PLD
Active vested and nonvested members	40,715	9,762
Terminated vested participants	6,680	1,102
Retirees and benefit recipients	27,727	7,235
Total	75,122	18,099
Number of participating employers/sponsors	1	279

Contributions from members and employers and earnings from investments fund retirement benefits. Employer contributions and investment earnings fund disability and death benefits. Member and employer contributions are a percentage of applicable member compensation. Member contribution rates are defined by law and depend on the terms of the plan under which a member is covered. Employer contribution rates are determined by biennial actuarial valuations.

Upon termination of membership, members' accumulated employee contributions are refundable with interest, credited in accordance with statute. Withdrawal of accumulated contributions results in forfeiture of all benefits and membership rights. The annual rate of interest credited to terminated members' accounts is set by the System's Board of Trustees and is currently 6 percent.

STATE EMPLOYEES AND TEACHERS PENSION PLAN SPECIFICS

The System's retirement programs provide retirement benefits based on members' average final compensation and creditable service. Vesting occurs upon the earning of five years of service credit or the earning of one year of service credit immediately preceding retirement at or after normal retirement age. Normal retirement age is age 60 or 62, determined by whether the member had at least 10 years of creditable service on June 30, 1993 (effective October 1, 1999, the prior ten-year requirement was reduced to five years by legislative action). The monthly benefit is reduced by a statutorily prescribed factor for each year of age that a member is below her/his normal retirement age at retirement. The System also provides disability and survivor benefits, which are established by statute for State employee and teacher members, and by contract with other participating employers under applicable statutory provisions.

PARTICIPATING LOCAL DISTRICTS PLAN SPECIFICS

In the event that a PLD withdraws from the System, its individual employee-members can terminate membership or remain contributing members. The PLD remains liable for contributions sufficient to fund benefits for its already retired former employee-members; for its terminated vested members; and for those active employees, whether or not vested, who remain contributing System members.

SPECIAL FUNDING SITUATION – TEACHERS DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

The State is legally responsible for contributions to the Teacher Group that covers retirees of other governmental entities. The State is the sole "employer" contributor for the teachers; therefore, is acting as the employer.

FUNDED STATUS AND FUNDING PROGRESS – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The funded status of each plan as of June 30, 2009, the most recent biennial actuarial valuation date, is as follows:

Plans	(a) Actuarial Value of Assets	(b) Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) – Entry Age	(b-a) Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	(a/b) Funded Ratio	(c) Annual Covered Payroll	(b-a)/c) UAAL (as a percentage of covered payroll)
SETP	8,383,147,465	12,377,262,461	3,994,114,996	67.7%	1,678,930,948	237.9%
PLD's	2,083,711,056	2,032,737,408	(50,973,648)	102.5%	382,515,248	-13.3%

The schedules of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information (RSI) following the notes to the financial statements, present multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial values of plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the AALs for benefits. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation date follows:

	SETP	PLD's
Valuation date	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2009
Actuarial cost method	Entry age	Entry age
Amortization method	Level percent closed	Level percent open
Remaining amortization period	19 [1]	15
Asset valuation method	3-Year smoothed market	3-Year smoothed market
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return	7.75%	7.75%
Projected salary increases	4.75% - 10.00%	4.50% - 10.50%
Includes inflation at	4.50%	4.50%
Cost of living adjustments	3.75%	3.75%
Most recent review of plan experience:	2006	2008
Plan changes from last valuation	none	none

[1] The System amortizes the unfunded liability of the State and teacher plan over a closed period that cannot be longer than 31 years from July 1, 1997 but may be, and at certain times has been, shorter than that period. In 2000, the amortization period was reduced to a 19-year period from June 30, 2000. In 2004, the Legislature relengthened the period to 25 years, the full extent of the then-remaining Constitutional years for the 2004-2005 biennium, and reshortened the period effective July 1, 2005 to the 13

years that will then remain in the earlier shortened period. In 2005, the State repealed the "sunset" provision, with the result that the period for reduction of these unfunded actuarial liabilities continues to the full extent permitted by the State constitution, or June 30, 2028. The contribution rate in effect for 2009 was determined by the 2006 valuation, as revised, and reflects the relengthened amortization period. The unfunded actuarial accrual liability of the judicial plan is amortized over a period of which 8 years remained at June 30, 2009.

CONTRIBUTION RATES – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The Maine Constitution, Maine Statutes and the System's funding policy provide for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, based upon certain assumptions, are expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll and are sufficient to accumulate adequate assets to pay benefits when due.

In order to reduce any unfunded pension liability for State employees and teachers under Title 5 MRSA § 1536, the State is required to remit 20 percent of its General Fund unappropriated surplus to the System at year-end. For fiscal 2009, no General Fund unappropriated surplus existed.

Significant actuarial assumptions used to compute the contribution requirements are the same as those used to compute the standardized measure of the pension obligation.

The actuarially determined contribution rates in effect for 2009 for participating entities:

State		
Employees	[1]	7.65 - 8.65%
Employer	[1]	15.85 - 50.14%
Teachers		
Employees		7.65%
Employer		16.72%
Participating Local Entities		
Employees	[1]	3.0 - 8%
Employer	[1]	1.5 - 6.5%

[1] Contribution rates vary depending on specific terms of plan benefits for certain classes of employees and/or, in the case of participating local districts (PLDs), on benefit plan options selected by a particular participating local entity. Withdrawn entities' contributions are set in dollar amounts, not as rates.

ANNUAL PENSION COST AND NET PENSION OBLIGATION

The State is one of several employers whose employees are System members. The State's net pension obligation shown at the end of the year includes the pension liability related to its employees. It does not include the pension liability related to PLD's. The State's annual pension cost and net pension obligation to the System for the current year were:

Net Pension Obligation
(Expressed in Thousands)

Annual required contribution	$	320,112
Interest on net pension obligation		1,446
Adjustment to annual required contribution		(1,273)
Annual pension cost		320,285
Contributions made		320,112
Increase (decrease) in net pension obligation		173
Net pension obligation beginning of year		18,708
Net pension obligation end of year	$	18,881

Analysis of Funding Progress
(Expressed in Thousands)

Year	Annual Pension Cost	Percentage Covered	Net Pension Obligation
2009	320,285	100.00%	18,881
2008	305,625	99.91%	18,708
2007	303,470	99.87%	18,444

Employer contributions met actuarially determined contribution requirements.

COMPONENT UNIT PARTICIPANTS
The Maine Municipal Bond Bank, Maine Maritime Academy, and the Maine Public Employees Retirement System have defined benefit pension plans. All are participating local entity participants in plans administered by the Maine Public Employees Retirement System. For financial reporting purposes, employees of the Maine Community College System, Maine Educational Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, and the Northern New England Passenger Rail Authority are combined with State employees for retirement benefit purposes and are included in the pension disclosures of the State.

NOTE 10 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

POST RETIREMENT HEALTHCARE PLANS
The State sponsors and contributes to two defined benefit healthcare plans: a sole employer plan for its employees, and county and municipal law enforcement officers and firefighters (First Responders). Each plan provides medical benefits to eligible retired employees and beneficiaries. Statute prescribes what portion of health insurance costs are funded by the State. The State also agreed to fund a set percentage of retiree healthcare costs for teachers. Statute prescribes what portion of health insurance costs are funded by the State.

The State of Maine funds post retirement health care benefits for most retired State employees and legislators, as authorized by Title 5 MRSA § 285, and for a portion of the premiums for teachers, as authorized by Title 20-A MRSA § 13451. Pursuant to Title 5 MRSA § 285 most retired employees of the Maine Turnpike Authority, Maine Community College System, Maine Maritime Academy, Maine Public Employees Retirement System, and Maine Educational Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing are eligible to participate in the health plan but are not funded by the State. Specifically excluded (Title 5 MRSA § 285 1-B) are members of the Maine Municipal Association, Maine Teachers Association and employees of counties and municipalities and their instrumentalities, except as provided in subsection 11-A. Title 5 MRSA § 286-M included retired county or municipal law enforcement officers and municipal firefighters, as defined in subsection 286-M, who participate in an employer-sponsored retirement plan and, prior to July 1, 2007 were enrolled in a self-insured health benefits plan offered by the employing county or municipality.

The State pays 100 percent of post retirement health insurance premiums for state employee retirees who were first employed on or before July 1, 1991. A pro rata portion, ranging from zero percent for retirees with less than five years participation to 100 percent for retirees with ten or more years of participation, is paid for eligible individuals first employed after July 1, 1991. Per Title 5 MRSA § 285 paragraphs 2 and 3, coverage depends upon terms and conditions contained in collective bargaining agreements with the State Health Commission. Retirees who are not eligible for Medicare retain coverage in the same group health plan as active employees. Retirees must pay for Medicare Part B coverage to be eligible to participate in the State-funded Companion Plan. Coverage for retirees ineligible for Medicare includes basic hospitalization; supplemental major medical and prescription drugs; and costs for treatment of mental health, alcoholism, and substance abuse.

Effective January 1, 2006, the State contribution to retired teacher health premiums was increased to 45 percent of the retiree-only premium. The rate is based on a single rate for single and employee plus children coverage, or 50 percent of the two party rate for two party and family coverage.

For State employees and Teachers, other options exist. Part-time employees are eligible for prorated benefits with retirees who worked 50 percent or more of full-time hours receiving 100 percent of the benefit. Surviving spouses and dependents may continue in the plan and pay 100 percent of the premium. Retirees ineligible for a State contribution are allowed to participate and pay the retiree premium.

County and municipal law enforcement officers and municipal firefighters began coverage in Fiscal Year 2008 with the State contributing 45 percent of the retiree-only premium of their respective plans. The State's premium subsidy is based on the Title 5 MRSA § 285 paragraph 11-A C cost of the retiree's share of the individual premium for the standard plan identified and offered under the group health insurance plan in which the retiree enrolls. The State subsidy ends after the retiree is eligible for Medicare. First Responders are eligible if they retire after age 50 with 25 or more years of service and receive a retirement benefit from either the MPERS or a defined contribution plan. If retirees have fewer than 25 years of service, the normal retirement benefit must be at least 50 percent of final average compensation. Retirees must also participate in their employer's health insurance plan or other fully insured health plan for at least 5 years. Retirees can elect to participate in the plan at their retirement date. If participation is waived at that time, the retiree is ineligible to participate at a later date.

The State also administers a fourth defined benefit healthcare plan, (Ancillary Group Plan), which covers one major, and two non-major discretely presented component units and a few small commissions. Under the last plan, the State acts as the plan administrator only.

Beginning in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, each participating employer is required by GASB Statement 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employer for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, to disclose additional information with regard to funding policy, the employer's annual OPEB cost and contributions made, the funded status and funding progress of the employer's individual plan, and actuarial methods and assumptions used.

PLAN MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the four healthcare plans is as follows:

	State Employees	Teachers	First Responders	Ancillary Groups
Actives	14,654	27,180	912	1,452
Retirees	8,772	9,201	69	239
Total	23,426	36,381	981	1,691
Number of employers	1			3
Contributing entities		1	1	3

STATE EMPLOYEES PLAN FUNDING POLICY

Title 5 MRSA § 286-B authorizes an Irrevocable Trust Fund for Other Post-employment Benefits to meet the State's unfunded liability obligations for retiree health benefits for eligible participants who are the beneficiaries of the irrevocable trust fund. Annually, beginning with the fiscal year starting July 1, 2007, the Legislature shall appropriate funds to meet the State's obligations under any group health plan, policy or contract purchased by the State Employee Health Commission. Unfunded liabilities may not be created except those resulting from experience losses. Unfunded liability resulting from experience losses must be retired over a period not to exceed 10 years. The unfunded liability for retiree health benefits for eligible participants must be retired in 30 years or less from July 1, 2007.

Public Law 2007, Chapter 240, amended Title 5 Chapter 421 by establishing the Irrevocable Trust for Other Post-employment Benefits. MPERS holds and invests long-term funds in the irrevocable trust fund. Its fiduciary responsibilities include setting investment policy in order to fund the plan in accordance with a projected disbursement schedule that does not begin before the year 2027.

TEACHERS PLAN AND FIRST RESPONDERS PLAN FUNDING

A special funding situation exists for these plans. The State is statutorily responsible for contributions to the Teachers Plan and the First Responders Plan that cover the retirees of other governmental entities. The State is the sole contributing entity for Teachers and the primary contributing entity for the First Responders, therefore, making the contribution on behalf of the employing jurisdictions at a 45 percent level for the current portion of the health plan costs and are not included in the Trust.

No implied subsidy is calculated for either plan. The State does not pay for any of the costs of active employees. The State limited its contribution to 45 percent of the retiree-only premium.

ANCILLARY GROUP PLAN

The following plan, administered by the State is financially independent and is not included in the State Retiree Health Internal Service Fund. This multiple-employer agent postemployment benefit plan covers 239 retirees of three component units: Maine Community College System, Maine School for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and the Northern New England Passenger Rail Authority. The plan also covers 21 retirees of five small councils and commissions. All active employees participate in the State Employee Group Health Insurance Plan. All eligible retired employees who elect coverage are included in this plan. The State Employee Health Commission establishes premiums annually.

ANNUAL OPEB COST

Contribution requirements are set forth in statute. The annual other post-employment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) for each plan is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The State's annual OPEB cost for the current year and the related information for each plan are as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands)

	State Employees	Teachers	First Responders
Annual required contribution	$ 77,000	$ 60,000	$ 1,074
Interest on net OPEB obligation (asset)	(2,000)	1,000	47
Adjustment to annual required contribution	2,000	(1,000)	(76)
Annual OPEB cost	$ 77,000	$ 60,000	$ 1,045
Contributions made	50,384	18,387	257
Increase (decrease) in net healthcare obligation	26,616	41,613	788
Net healthcare obligation (asset) beginning of year	(55,388)	28,343	1,045
Net healthcare (asset) end of year	$ (28,772)		
Net healthcare obligation end of year		$ 69,956	$ 1,833

The annual OPEB cost for the current year, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB (asset) obligation for each plan are as follows:

Analysis of Funding Progress
(Expressed in Thousands)

Plan	Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Asset	Net OPEB Obligation
State Employees	6/30/2009	77,000	65.43%	28,772	
	6/30/2008	111,000	149.90%	55,388	
Teachers	6/30/2009	60,000	30.65%		69,956
	6/30/2008	46,000	38.38%		28,343
First Responders	6/30/2009	1,045	24.69%		1,833
	6/30/2008	1,045	0.00%		1,045

Second year of prospective implementation.

FUNDED STATUS AND FUNDING PROGRESS
The funded status of the plans as of June 30, 2009 was as follows:

Plan	Actuarial Valuation Date	(a) Actuarial Value of Assets	(b) Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	(b-a) Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	(a/b) Funded Ratio	(c) Annual Covered Payroll	(b-a)/c) UAAL (as a percentage of covered payroll)
State Employees (in millions)	June 30, 2009	82	1,311	1,229	6.25%	595	206.55%
	June 30, 2008	98	1,242	1,144	7.89%	568	201.41%
Teachers (in millions)	June 30, 2009	0	994	994	0.00%	1,215	85.93%
	June 30, 2008	0	1,044	1,044	0.00%	1,160	85.69%
First Responders (in thousands)	June 30, 2009	0	20,063	20,063	0.00%	51,876	38.67%
	June 30, 2008	0	19,806	19,806	0.00%	51,021	38.82%

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and that actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The required schedule of funding progress presented as required supplementary information presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Projection of benefits are based on the terms of the substantive plan at the time of each valuation and include types of benefits in force at the valuation date and the pattern of sharing of costs between the employer and plan

members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

	State Employees	Teachers	First Responders
Valuation date	6/30/2008 rollforward to 6/30/2009	6/30/2008 rollforward to 6/30/2009	June 30, 2009
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percent closed	Level percent closed	Level percent closed
Remaining amortization period - UAAL	29	29	28
Plan changes	30-year fixed	30-year fixed	20-year fixed
Actuarial (gains) /losses	10-year fixed	rolling 17 year period	rolling 15 year period
Asset valuation method	market	n/a	n/a
Actuarial assumptions:			
Investment rate of return	4.50% initial 7.50% ultimate	4.50%	4.50%
Projected salary increases	4.75%	4.75%	3.75%
Inflation rate	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%
Healthcare inflation rate	initial 8% ultimate 4.5%	initial 9% ultimate 5%	initial 8% ultimate 4.5%

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The State's fiduciary financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Premiums are recognized when due and benefits are paid when incurred using the accrual basis of accounting. Premium refunds reduce premium revenue and claims recoveries reduce claims expense. Investment income is recognized when earned.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND RESERVES

The State Employees Health Insurance Committee establishes contributions to the plan by member employers and employees annually. Both active and retired members pay the same premium rate. Claims liabilities of the plan are periodically computed using statistical techniques to establish premium rates. Administrative costs of the plan are allocated to plan participants.

INVESTMENTS

Investments are reported at fair value. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value. Fair value of shares in managed investment pools is based on unit values reported by the funds. The fair value of other investments, including real estate holdings and mortgage participation agreements, are based on third-party appraisals and valuations provided by the sponsor of the agreement. Investment purchases and sales are recorded as of their trade date. Proceeds related to securities sold not yet purchased are carried as a liability and adjusted to the fair value of the securities.

POST RETIREMENT GROUP LIFE INSURANCE BENEFIT PLAN

The Maine Public Employees Retirement System, (the System), is a component unit of the State of Maine. For financial reporting purposes, the System administers an agent, multiple-employer, defined benefit Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP) administered by a third party insurance company in accordance with Title 5 MRSA C. 423 and 425. Members include employees of the State, public school employees (defined by Maine law as teachers and for whom the State acts like the employer for retirement contribution and benefit purposes), members of the Judiciary and the Legislature, that are eligible for membership in the System. Group life insurance benefits are also provided to employees of 431 local municipalities and other public entities (Participating Local Districts, or PLDs) in Maine, that elect to participate under provisions of the relevant statutes. The System issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information (RSI) for the plan. The June 30, 2009 report may be obtained from the Maine Public Employees Retirement System, 46 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333.

The Plan provides Basic group life insurance benefits, during retirement, to retirees who participated in the group life insurance plan prior to retirement for a minimum of 10 years. The 10 year participation requirement does not apply to recipients of disability retirement benefits. The level of coverage in retirement is initially set to an amount equal to the retiree's average final compensation. The initial amount of Basic group life insurance benefit is then subsequently reduced at the rate of 15 percent per year to the greater of 40 percent of the initial amount or $2,500.

Group life insurance funds managed by the System are constitutionally restricted and held in trust for the payment of benefits to participants or their beneficiaries. The System's Board of Trustees, in its fiduciary capacity, establishes the System's investment policies and their overall implementation. The System maintains separate reserves and accounts for each participating entity and performs a single actuarial valuation that provides separate data for each participating entity.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The System's financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Premiums paid, by or on behalf of those covered, are set and collected by the System. The insurance company makes benefit payments. The System remits payments to the insurance company for premiums collected plus additional payments representing administrative fees.

Group life insurance premiums are recognized as additions in the period when they become due. Investment income is recognized when earned. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Group life insurance benefits and premium refunds are recognized as deductions when due and payable in accordance with Statutes. In addition, an estimate is made for group life insurance death benefits incurred before year end but not reported to the System until after year end. Group life insurance death benefits incurred but not reported are reflected as other liabilities.

INVESTMENTS

Investments are reported at fair value. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value. Fair value of shares in managed investment pools is based on unit values reported by the funds. The fair value of other investments, including real estate holdings and mortgage participation agreements, are based on third-party appraisals and valuations provided by the sponsor of the agreement. Investment purchases and sales are recorded as of their trade date. Proceeds related to securities sold not yet purchased are carried as a liability and adjusted to the fair value of the securities.

FUNDING POLICY

Premium rates are those determined by the System's Board of Trustees to be actuarially sufficient to pay anticipated claims and cover administrative costs. For State employee, legislative and judicial classes, the premiums for retiree life insurance coverage are factored into the premiums paid for Basic coverage while participants are active members. The State remits premiums at a single rate that supports basic coverage for active and retired State employees. This rate is $.56 per month for every $1,000 of coverage. Premiums for retiree life

insurance coverage for retired teachers are paid by the State based on a rate of $.33 per $1,000 of coverage per month during the post-employment retired period.

ANNUAL OPEB COST

The State's OPEB cost, percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the second year of implementation is as follows:

Analysis of Funding Progress
(Expressed in Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Employer Contribution	Net OPEB Asset	Net OPEB Obligation	Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed
June 30, 2009	5,700	12,377	1,200		217.14%
June 30, 2008	5,500	23		5,477	0.42%

FUNDED STATUS AND FUNDING PROGRESS

The funded status of the plan as of June 30, 2009 was as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands)

Plan	Actuarial Valuation Date	(a) Actuarial Value of Assets	(b) Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	(b-a) Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	(a/b) Funded Ratio	(c) Annual Covered Payroll	(b-a)/c) UAAL (as a percentage of covered payroll)
State Employees	June 30, 2009	17,500	67,900	50,400	25.77%	601,100	8.38%
	June 30, 2008	21,100	64,900	43,800	32.51%	601,100	7.29%
	June 30, 2007	20,800	65,200	44,400	31.90%	521,200	8.52%
Teachers	June 30, 2009	17,700	54,700	37,000	32.36%	591,100	6.26%
	June 30, 2008	19,900	52,100	32,200	38.20%	591,100	5.45%
	June 30, 2007	19,100	54,100	35,000	35.30%	559,100	6.26%

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and that actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The required schedule of funding progress presented as required supplementary information presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Projection of benefits are based on the terms of the substantive plan at the time of each valuation and include types of benefits in force at the valuation date and the pattern of sharing of costs between the employer and plan members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

Valuation date	June 30, 2009
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percent open
Asset valuation method	3-Year smoothed market
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.75%
Projected salary increases	4.75% - 10.00%
Cost of living increases in life benefits	N/A
Participation percent for future retirees	100.00%
Form of benefit payment	lump sum

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

The State records its liability for general obligation bonds in the Governmental Activities column on the Statement of Net Assets. Other long-term obligations recognized by the State include: revenue bonds issued by the Maine Governmental Facilities Authority, a blended component unit; obligations under Certificates of Participation and other financing arrangements; loans payable to component unit for repayment of bonds issued by the Maine Municipal Bond Bank on behalf of the Maine Department of Transportation; compensated employee absences; and the State's net pension obligation.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Programs for which the State issues general obligation bonds include: adaptive equipment loan programs; environmental cleanup and protection; highway and transportation related projects; agricultural and small business job creation; and acquisition, construction, and renovation of major capital facilities including State parks and historic sites. General obligation bonds are secured by the full faith and credit of the State. Debt service requirements are provided by legislative appropriation from the State's general tax revenues and are repaid in annual installments beginning not more than one year after issuance.

Changes in general obligation bonds of the primary government during fiscal year 2009 were:

Primary Government - Changes in General Obligation Bonds
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Balance July 1, 2008	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2009	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Debt:					
General Fund	$ 378,575	$ 96,035	$ 65,685	$ 408,925	$ 74,905
Special Revenue Fund	97,260	37,310	13,505	121,065	11,820
Self Liquidating	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 475,835	$ 133,345	$ 79,190	$ 529,990	$ 86,725

Debt service requirements (principal and interest) for all outstanding general obligation bonds of the primary government, from June 30, 2009 until maturity, are summarized in the following table:

Future Debt Service on General Obligation Bonds
(Expressed in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2010	$ 86,725	$ 20,254	$ 106,979
2011	81,370	17,113	98,483
2012	77,340	14,238	91,578
2013	74,580	11,304	85,884
2014	57,625	8,507	66,132
2015 - 2019	152,350	15,936	168,286
Total	$ 529,990	$ 87,352	$ 617,342

General fund, special revenue and other general obligation bonds issued and outstanding at June 30, 2009 are as follows:

Primary Government – General Obligation Bonds Outstanding
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Amounts Issued	Outstanding June 30, 2009	Fiscal Year Maturities First Year	Last Year	Interest Rates
General Fund:					
Series 2000	66,290	5,605	2000	2010	4.875% - 7.75%
Series 2001	22,050	4,210	2002	2011	4.00% - 6.08%
Series 2002	27,610	8,280	2003	2012	3.00% - 5.75%
Series 2003	97,080	38,820	2003	2013	1.50% - 5.00%
Series 2004	117,275	58,670	2005	2014	2.00% - 5.27%
Series 2005	137,525	91,600	2006	2015	2.00% - 5.27%
Series 2006	52,390	36,665	2007	2016	4.00% - 5.51%
Series 2007	33,975	27,170	2008	2017	4.00% - 5.50%
Series 2008	46,525	41,870	2009	2018	3.00% - 5.13%
Series 2009	96,035	96,035	2011	2019	2.50% - 5.00%
Total General Fund		$ 408,925			
Special Revenue Fund:					
Series 2001	19,225	3,840	2002	2011	4.00% - 5.00%
Series 2004	13,000	6,520	2005	2014	2.00% - 4.00%
Series 2007	27,000	21,600	2008	2017	4.00% - 5.50%
Series 2008	57,550	51,795	2009	2018	3.00% - 5.13%
Series 2009	37,310	37,310	2011	2019	2.50% - 5.00%
Total Special Revenue		$ 121,065			

AUTHORIZED UNISSUED BONDS

Any bonds not issued within five years of the date of ratification may not be issued after that date. Within two years after expiration of the five-year period, the Legislature may extend, by a majority vote, the five-year period for an additional five years or may deauthorize the bonds. If the Legislature fails to take action within those two years, the bond issue shall be considered to be deauthorized and no further bonds may be issued. At June 30, 2009, general obligations bonds authorized and unissued totaled $82.9 million.

REVENUE BONDS OF THE MAINE GOVERNMENTAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

The State included $192.3 million in other financing arrangements to reflect revenue bonds issued by the Maine Governmental Facilities Authority (MGFA), a blended component unit. Payment of the bonds is subject to, and dependent upon, biennial appropriations being made by the State Legislature. Debt issued by MGFA is not debt of the State or any political subdivision within the State. The State is not obligated for such debt, nor is the full faith and credit of the State pledged for such debt. MGFA may not issue securities in excess of $325.5 million outstanding, at any one time, except for the issuance of certain revenue refunding securities.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, MGFA did not issue any bonds. At June 30, 2009, there were approximately $71.9 million of MGFA in-substance defeased bonds outstanding.

CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION AND OTHER FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

The State uses financing companies, Certificates of Participation (COP's), and lease/purchase agreements to finance construction of certain State buildings, to purchase or generate software, and to purchase equipment and vehicles, including school buses. COP's are issued through a trustee, and the State is responsible for payments to the trustee that approximate the interest and principal payments made to the certificate holders. The State and school districts maintain custody and use of the assets; however, the trustee holds a lien as security until such time as the certificates are fully paid.

Neither COP's nor the other financing arrangements constitute a legal debt, liability, or contractual obligation in excess of amounts appropriated. The State's obligation to make minimum payments or any other obligation under agreements is subject to, and dependent upon, appropriations being made by the Legislature. The Legislature has no obligation to appropriate the money for future minimum payments or other obligations under any agreement.

SHORT TERM OBLIGATIONS

The State of Maine issued and retired $112.1 million in Bond Anticipation Notes during fiscal year 2009. Short term obligations are used to meet temporary operating cash flow needs. At June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2009 there were no outstanding Tax Anticipation Notes or Bond Anticipation Notes.

OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In general, expenditures and fund liabilities are not recorded in governmental funds for long-term obligations until amounts owed are "due and payable." Fund liabilities are recorded in the proprietary funds when obligations are incurred. In the Statement of Net Assets, the State has recorded long-term obligations for its compensated employee absences and net pension obligation.

Changes in other long-term obligations for governmental and business-type activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, are summarized as follows:

Primary Government - Changes in Other Long-Term Obligations
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Balance July 1, 2008	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2009	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
MGFA Revenue Bonds	$ 208,560	$ -	$ 15,625	$ 192,935	$ 17,130
COP's and Other Financing	66,493	* 6,191	22,605	50,079	22,525
Compensated Absences	44,634	5,940	5,208	45,366	5,509
Claims Payable	66,086	197,894	205,369	58,611	23,769
Capital Leases	37,522	7,110	6,998	37,634	6,367
Loans Payable to Component Unit	38,338	100,000	6,569	131,769	9,590
Net Pension Obligation	18,708	173	-	18,881	-
Other Post-Employment Benefit Obligation	34,865	36,924	-	71,789	-
Pollution Remediation	65,599	-	723	64,876	-
Total Governmental Activities	$ 580,805	$ 354,232	$ 263,097	$ 671,940	$ 84,890
Business-Type Activities:					
Compensated Absences	$ 750	$ 130	$ -	$ 880	$ 189
Total Business-Type Activities	$ 750	$ 130	$ -	$ 880	$ 189

* As restated

Debt service requirements (principal and interest) for COP's and other financing arrangements of the primary government, from June 30, 2009 until maturity, are summarized as follows:

Future Debt Service on MGFA Revenue Bonds, COP's and Other Financing Arrangements
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Funds			Internal Service Funds		
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2010	$ 9,884	$ 610	$ 10,494	$ 29,770	$ 9,589	$ 39,359
2011	4,047	247	4,294	25,006	8,388	33,394
2012	2,246	104	2,350	22,367	7,413	29,780
2013	359	34	393	21,720	6,544	28,264
2014	126	25	151	17,464	5,647	23,111
2015 - 2019	415	38	453	73,740	17,168	90,908
2020 - 2024	-	-	-	26,300	4,343	30,643
2025 - 2029	-	-	-	9,570	1,138	10,708
Total	$ 17,077	$ 1,058	$ 18,135	$ 225,937	$ 60,230	$ 286,167

CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS

Under a General Bond Resolution adopted on June 5, 1973, Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority (MHHEFA) issues tax exempt bonds to assist in financing health care institutions and institutions for higher education. Loans to institutions made with proceeds of general resolution bonds are written for the entire amount of the bonds, including debt service reserve funds. Security for these bonds is limited to debt service

reserve funds of and the loans to the specific institution for which the bond was issued. Therefore, these bonds are considered conduit debt.

LOANS PAYABLE TO COMPONENT UNIT

The State of Maine has pledged various revenue streams, as security for Grant Anticipation Bonds (GARVEE) and Transportation Infrastructure Revenue Bonds (TransCap) issued by the Maine Municipal Bond Bank (MMBB) on behalf of the Maine Department of Transportation to provide financing for qualified transportation projects.

Changes in GARVEE and TransCap revenue bonds during fiscal year 2009 were:

Primary Government - Changes in GARVEE and TransCap Revenue Bonds
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Balance July 1, 2008	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2009	Due Within One Year
Loans Payable to Component Unit:					
Federal Funds	$ 38,338	$ 50,000	$ 4,135	$ 84,203	$ 7,625
Special Revenue Fund	-	50,000	2,434	47,566	1,965
Total	$ 38,338	$100,000	$ 6,569	$ 131,769	$ 9,590

Payment of principal and interest on the GARVEE bonds shall be subject to appropriation each year by the Legislature in an amount sufficient to cover the principal and interest requirements of MMBB's debt for these bonds. The State's receipt of these funds is subject to continuing federal appropriations. MMBB insured payments of principal and interest with a financial guaranty insurance policy. The bonds do not constitute a debt or obligation of the State.

Principal and interest on TransCap bonds are payable solely from pledged revenues, pledged rights, and pledged TransCap funds and accounts. Pledged revenues include certain motor vehicle registration and other fees, a portion of excise tax on gasoline and other special fuel, and certain amounts required to be transferred from the Highway Fund. All pledged revenues are required to be transferred to the TransCap Fund. The bonds do not constitute a debt or liability of the State.

GARVEE and TransCap Revenue bonds issued and outstanding at June 30, 2009 are as follows:

GARVEE and TransCap Revenue Bonds Outstanding
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Amounts Issued	Outstanding June 30, 2009	Fiscal Year Maturities First Year	Fiscal Year Maturities Last Year	Interest Rates
Federal Funds:					
Series 2004	49,423	34,203	2005	2015	2.50% - 5.00%
Series 2008	50,000	50,000	2010	2021	3.25% - 4.00%
Total Federal Funds		$ 84,203			
Special Revenue Fund:					
Series 2008	50,000	47,566	2010	2024	3.00% - 5.50%
Total Special Revenue		$ 47,566			

Total principal and interest requirements over the life of the 2004 GARVEE bonds are $60.2 million, with annual requirements of up to $5.6 million; for the 2008 GARVEE bonds total principal and interest requirements are $63.1 million, with annual requirements of up to $5.3 million. Federal transportation funds received by the State for the federal fiscal year preceding the issuance of the 2004 GARVEE bonds totaled $175 million. Total federal highway transportation funds received in federal fiscal year 2009 were $147.5 million. Current year payments to MMBB for GARVEE bonds were $6.4 million (4.3 percent of federal highway transportation funds received).

Total principal and interest requirements over the life of the 2008 TransCap Revenue Bond are $71.9 million, with annual requirements up to $4.8 million. Total revenue received for revenue sources used as pledged revenues were $37.9 million in fiscal year 2008. Pledged revenues will be transferred to the TransCap Fund beginning in fiscal year 2010.

OBLIGATIONS UNDER CAPITAL LEASES

The State leases various assets under noncancelable leasing arrangements. Leases that constitute rental agreements are classified as operating leases; the resulting expenditures are recognized as incurred over the lease term. Leases that are comparable to purchases are classified as capital leases.

In the government-wide and proprietary fund statements, assets and liabilities resulting from capital leases are recorded at lease inception. The principal portion of lease payments reduces the liability; the interest portion is expensed.

Most leases have cancellation clauses in the event that funding is not available. For reporting purposes, such cancellation clauses are not considered because the likelihood that they will be exercised is considered remote. Some lease agreements include renewal or purchase options. The effect of such options is reflected in the minimum lease payments only if it is considered reasonably assured that an option will be exercised. Because the accounting treatment for installment purchase agreements is similar, such agreements are reported with capital leases.

Leases that exist between the State and the Maine Governmental Facilities Authority (MGFA), a blended component unit, are not recorded as leases in this report. In their separately issued financial statements, MGFA records a lease receivable from the State. Although payables and receivables technically exist between these parties, when combined for government-wide reporting, they are eliminated. A long-term liability exists on the government-wide statements for the bonds issued by MGFA to construct the assets associated with the leases. Future payments to MGFA are, therefore, not included in the schedule of lease commitments below. At June 30, 2009 capital assets include $72.1 million of capitalized buildings in the internal service funds, net of related accumulated depreciation of $38.7 million.

OBLIGATIONS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

The State is obligated under certain leases, accounted for as operating leases, in the proprietary funds. Operating leases do not give rise to property rights or lease obligations, and therefore assets and liabilities related to the lease agreements are not recorded in the State's financial statements. Rental expense incurred under operating leases totaled $1.9 million during the year.

A summary of the operating and noncancelable capital lease commitments to maturity follows:

Future Minimum Lease Payments
Capital and Operating Leases
(Expressed in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Capital Leases	Operating Leases
2010	$ 6,156	$ 1,781
2011	5,790	679
2012	5,528	334
2013	4,488	199
2014	3,924	175
2015 - 2019	14,007	227
2020 - 2024	5,076	1
2025 - 2029	975	-
2030 - 2034	-	-
Total Minimum Payments	45,944	$ 3,396
Less: Amount Representing Interest	8,521	
Present Value of Future Minimum Payments	$ 37,423	

MGFA REVENUE BONDS, COP'S AND OTHER FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS
MGFA revenue bonds will be liquidated by the MGFA Internal Service Fund, from revenues received through lease agreements with various governmental funds. The liability for loans payable to component unit will be liquidated from the Federal Fund and Highway Fund. The vast majority of COP's and other financing arrangements will be liquidated by the internal service fund in which the leases are recorded; the General and Highway Funds will pay relatively small amounts.

CLAIMS PAYABLE
Claims payable that represent Medicaid claims will be paid from the General Fund and Federal Fund. Claims payable that represent workers' compensation and retiree/employee health will be liquidated by the applicable governmental and internal service funds that account for the salaries and wages of the related employees. Other claims and judgments attributable to governmental activities will be liquidated by the General Fund and related special revenue funds.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES
In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, compensated absences are reported as liabilities as required by GASB. In the governmental fund financial statements, liabilities for compensated absences are accrued when they are considered "due and payable" and recorded in the fund only for separations or transfers that occur before year-end. The liabilities are liquidated by the funds that account for the salaries and wages of the related employees.

COMPONENT UNITS

Bonds payable of the discretely presented component units are legal obligations of the component units and are not general obligations of the State. The following table summarizes bonds outstanding for selected material balances of discretely presented component units, as reported in their separately issued financial statements, utilizing their respective fiscal year-ends:

Component Unit Bonds Outstanding
(Expressed in Thousands)

Component Unit	Interest Rates	Amount	Maturity Dates
Finance Authority of Maine	1.0 - 3.31%	287,490	2009 – 2037
Maine Community College System	4.0 - 5.0%	23,371	2012 - 2036
Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority			
debt	2.0 - 6.2%	1,325,015	2009 - 2038
conduit debt	4.5- 7.3%	149,080	2009 - 2039
Maine Municipal Bond Bank	1.0 - 10.25%	1,238,524	2009 – 2038
Maine State Housing Authority	2.00 - 6.50%	1,445,446	2009 – 2042
University of Maine System	2.0 - 5.75%	210,581	2009 – 2037

MHHEFA advance refunded various bond obligations in prior years. Proceeds were primarily used to purchase U.S. Government securities that will provide for future payment on the debt. On December 3, 2008, MHHEFA issued $41.7 million Series 2008D reserve fund revenue bonds with an average interest rate of 5.38%. A portion of the $16.2 million proceeds was used to refund $16.1 million in in-substance defeased bonds. On May 14, 2009, MHHEFA issued $118.5 million Series 2009A and 2009B general resolution bonds with a combined average interest rate of 5.29 percent. A portion of the $123.6 million proceeds was used to refund $111.6 million of in substance defeased bonds. At June 30, 2009, there were approximately $114.0 million of in-substance defeased bonds remaining outstanding with respect to all advance-refunded issues within the reserve fund resolution. At June 30, 2009, there were approximately $13.6 million of defeased bonds outstanding with respect to advance refunded bond issues of the general resolution. The general resolution bonds are considered conduit debt.

UMS advance refunded various bond obligations in prior years. Proceeds were primarily used to purchase U.S. Government securities that will provide for future debt service payment on the debt. At June 30, 2009, $34.9 million of in-substance defeased bonds remained outstanding.

In periods of declining interest rates, MMBB has refunded its bond obligations, reducing aggregate debt service. Where allowed, the bank retires outstanding bonds prior to their contractual maturity. In other cases, the proceeds of the refunding bonds were principally used to purchase U.S. Government securities that will provide for future payment on the debt. At June 30, 2009 the remaining balances of the General Tax-Exempt Fund Group in-substance defeased bonds total approximately $128 million.

For the period ended December 31, 2008, MSHA redeemed $298.4 million of its Mortgage Purchase Fund group bonds from reserve funds, mortgage prepayments, surplus revenues and the proceeds of refunding bonds. Mortgage Purchase Fund losses of $441 thousand were attributable to recognition of the redemption premium, bond discount and debt issuance expenses associated with the redeemed bonds. MSHA also redeemed $335.4 million of its General Housing Draw Down Bond Fund group from the bond escrow funds.

The following table summarizes debt service requirements for outstanding bonds of the discretely presented component units:

Component Units Principal Maturities
(Expressed in Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending	FAME	MMBB	MCCS	MSHA	UMS	MHHEFA
2010	$ 67,814	$ 111,071	$ -	$ 39,920	$ 8,073	$ 50,235
2011	805	111,420	-	38,540	8,514	52,810
2012	55	102,763	-	38,725	39,408	55,600
2013	56	97,441	545	41,185	7,603	59,085
2014	57	90,924	565	40,785	7,960	58,300
2015-2019	292	378,046	3,190	231,080	37,161	287,685
2020-2024	306	233,790	3,955	282,605	35,420	272,955
2025-2029	52	97,075	5,020	274,055	30,970	230,445
2030-2034	41,638	11,000	6,400	279,570	28,560	170,640
2035-2039	177,352	1,400	2,947	172,415	4,340	87,260
2040-2044	-	-	-	21,890	-	
2045-2049	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net unamortized premium or (deferred amount)	(937)	3,594	749	(15,324)	2,572	-
Total Principal Payments	$ 287,490	$ 1,238,524	$ 23,371	$ 1,445,446	$ 210,581	$ 1,325,015

NOTE 12 - SELF-INSURANCE

A. RISK MANAGEMENT

The State maintains several types of insurance plans and accounts for them in two funds that are combined for financial statement purposes as the Risk Management Fund. The Risk Management Division provides insurance advice and services to State governmental agencies. The State-Administered Fund offers similar services to quasi-governmental entities. Statute requires the Self-Insurance Fund to be replenished by appropriation if the fund balance drops below $1 million. The State-Administered Fund balance has no similar provision; however, statutes prevent it from being used for any purpose other than providing insurance services.

Insurance plans offered include property, vehicle, boat and aircraft, tort, civil rights, employee bonds, police professionals, and a variety of other insurance products. All departments have elected to insure through the Risk Management Division. The Department of Transportation elected to purchase general liability insurance as of April 1, 2007; in prior fiscal years the Department of Transportation had elected not to purchase general liability insurance through the Risk Management Division.

In some cases the State purchases excess insurance to limit the State's liability for insured events. For example, coverage for property damage is $400 million per occurrence. The State retains $2 million of this risk per occurrence. A private insurance carrier covers the remaining risk (excess insurance). Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Coverage, risk retention, and excess insurance amounts for major types of insurance are listed below:

Type of Insurance	Coverage Per Occurrence	Risk Retention Per Occurrence	Excess Insurance Per Occurrence
Property *	$400 million	$ 2 million	$400 million
Ocean Marine Boat Liability *, [1]	10 million	10 thousand	10 million
Boiler and Machinery*	150 million	2 million	150 million
General Liability Including Employment Practices	400 thousand	400 thousand	none
Police Professionals	400 thousand	400 thousand	none
Vehicular Liability [2]	400 thousand	400 thousand	600 thousand
Bonding	500 thousand	500 thousand	none
Foster Parents	300 thousand	300 thousand	none
Inland Marine (various policies)	500 thousand	500 thousand	none

* These lines of insurance have commercial excess insurance covering losses above the risk retention amount up to the per occurrence amount listed. All other insurance programs are wholly self-insured.
[1] $10 million is the maximum limit for per occurrence coverage. Some agencies have chosen $400 thousand.
[2] Excess insurance is only for out of state travel.

The plan funds the cost of providing claims servicing and claims payment by charging a premium to each agency based on a review of past losses and estimated losses for the current period.

All risk-financing liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Claims liabilities represent the estimated cost of claims as of March 31, 2008. This cost of claims includes case reserves, the development of known claims, and the direct administrative expenses for settling specific claims.

Claims liabilities are determined on an actuarial basis. Biennial re-evaluation occurs to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors. Because actual claims liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount.

At March 31, 2009 and 2008, the present value of the claims payable for the State's self-insurance plan was estimated at $3.5 million and $3.5 million, respectively. The actuary calculated this based on the State's rate on investments.

Risk Management Fund
Changes in Claims Payable
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2009	2008
Liability at Beginning of Year	$ 3,525	$ 3,190
Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	530	1,058
Claims Payments	530	723
Liability at End of Year	$ 3,525	$ 3,525

As of June 30, 2009, fund assets of $22.5 million exceeded fund liabilities of $4.1 million by $18.4 million. The portion of this amount that may be reserved for catastrophic losses has not been determined.

In the past, general liability insurance coverage excluded lawsuits brought by employees. Therefore, the loss history used by the actuary to project claims did not include the effects of any such lawsuits. Effective July 1, 1999, the State added $50 thousand coverage per occurrence for the cost of defending the State in any such lawsuits. Effective July 1, 2000, the State increased coverage to include both defense and indemnification costs up to $400 thousand. The effect of this change has been partially incorporated into the estimate used to determine claims payable as of June 30, 2009.

B. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The State is self-insured for unemployment compensation. As a direct reimbursement employer, the State recognizes all costs for unemployment compensation as claims are paid. These costs totaled $1.1 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

C. WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Workers' Compensation is accounted for in an Internal Service Fund. Interfund premiums are treated as quasi-external transactions. Each State agency is charged a premium based on the number of employees to be covered plus an added amount to reduce the unfunded liability. The Legislature, Legislative Council, and Law Library employees are self-insured for workers' compensation purposes. The State assumes the full risk of all claims filed for workers' compensation.

Claims liabilities are actuarially determined based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims, including future claim adjustment expenses that have been incurred but not reported and claims reported but not settled. Because actual claims liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are re-evaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors. The balance of claims liabilities as of June 30, 2009:

Workers' Compensation Fund
Changes in Claims Payable
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2009	2008
Liability at Beginning of Year	$ 45,358	$ 45,358
Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	1,622	9,474
Claims Payments	8,307	9,474
Liability at End of Year	$ 38,673	$ 45,358

Based on the actuarial calculation as of June 30, 2009, the State is liable for unfunded claims, and incurred but not reported claims, of approximately $45.4 million. The discounted amount is $38.7 million and was calculated based on a 3.5 percent interest rate on investments.

D. EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE

The employee health and retiree health insurance programs are accounted for in two Internal Service Funds. The State became self insured for employee and retiree health care coverage on July 1, 2003. A stop loss agreement with Anthem Blue Cross and Blue Shield provides catastrophic coverage for individual claims exceeding $500 thousand.

The State retained an independent contractor for claims administration, utilization review, and case management services. Premiums are paid to the independent contractor based upon rates established with the technical assistance of the plan's consulting actuary.

There are two primary health plans available. HMO Choice is a point-of-service plan available to all active employees and retirees not eligible for Medicare. The Group Companion Plan is a supplement to Medicare Parts A & B and is available to Medicare eligible retirees. Total enrollment averaged approximately 40,200 covered individuals. This total includes 29,000 active employees and dependents, 4,400 pre-Medicare retirees and dependents, and 6,800 Medicare retirees and dependents.

Claims expenses are recorded when premiums are paid to the claims servicing contractor. At the end of the period, the total of these premium payments are compared with the actual claims paid and claims expense is adjusted for any overage or shortage with an offsetting receivable or liability recorded. For the period ending June 30, 2009, the State recorded a payable of $9.9 million for an underpayment of health care premiums.

Expenses and liabilities for incurred but not reported claims, based on an actuarial analysis of claim lag pattern, have been recorded as liabilities in the amount of $16.4 million. Changes in the Employee Health Insurance and Retiree Health Insurance claims liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009 follows (in thousands):

	Employee Health Fund	Retiree Health Fund
Liability at Beginning of Year	$ 10,956	$ 6,582
Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	145,775	49,632
Claims Payments	144,326	52,206
Liability at End of Year	$ 12,405	$ 4,008

The table above reflects actual activity of the employee health and retiree health insurance programs. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 45, certain costs reported above were reclassified for financial statement purposes. $38.4 million in retiree healthcare costs were reclassified from the internal service fund to the OPEB Trust Fund, a fiduciary fund. Additionally, $12 million of active employee healthcare costs was reclassified from the internal service fund to the OPEB Trust Fund to reflect age-adjusted claims.

NOTE 13 – JOINT VENTURES

Joint ventures are independently constituted entities generally created by two or more governments for a specific purpose. The State of Maine participates in two separate joint venture arrangements: the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Commission) and the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL).

Tri-State Lotto Commission

The Commission was established in 1985 pursuant to passage into law of the Tri-State Lotto Compact by the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The Commission is authorized and empowered to promulgate rules and regulations regarding the conduct of lottery games, including ticket prices, prizes, and the licensing of agents under Title 8 MRSA C. 16.

The Commission is composed of one member from each of the participating states. Each member State's commission appoints one of its members to serve on the Commission and each member holds office at the pleasure

of his or her appointing authority. The Commission annually elects a chairman from among its members. The Commission designated that 50 percent of its sales revenue be reserved for prize awards and agent bonuses.

A prize award liability is established when the winning ticket number is selected. If no winning ticket is selected, the available jackpot is carried over to the following drawing. The Tri-State Lotto Compact requires that prizes not claimed within one year from the date of the drawing be forfeited. All expired unclaimed prizes are credited to future prize pools. The Commission funds its jackpots through annuity contracts purchased from insurance companies and U.S. Government Treasury Strips.

A proportional share of revenues and expenses are allocated to each State based on ticket sales made by each State. Exceptions are the facility's management fee, which is based on a contracted percentage of operating revenue that varies from State to State, per diem charges, advertising, and certain printing, travel, and miscellaneous costs, which are allocated based on actual charges generated by each state.

The Tri-State Lotto Commission financial report for fiscal year 2009, which may be obtained from the Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations, 8 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0008, includes the following selected financial information:

Tri-State Lotto Commission
(Expressed in Thousands)

Current Assets	$	32,251
Noncurrent Assets		69,707
Total Assets	$	101,958
Current Liabilities	$	21,630
Long-term Liabilities		64,752
Total Liabilities		86,382
Designated Prize Reserves		4,345
Reserve for Unrealized Gains		11,231
Total Net Assets		15,576
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	$	101,958
Total Revenue	$	65,303
Total Expenses		44,446
Allocation to Member States		20,857
Change in Unrealized Gain on Investments Held for Resale		(287)
Change in Net Assets	$	(287)

Multi-State Lottery Association

The Maine State Lottery became a member of the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) in July 2004. The MUSL currently has 32 member State lotteries, including the District of Columbia and the United States Virgin Islands. The MUSL is managed by a board of directors, which is comprised of the lottery directors or their designee from each of the party States, and authorized to initiate, promulgate, administer and carry out one or more lottery product offerings that will enhance the participating party lottery's revenue.

Participating lotteries sell Powerball tickets, collect all revenues, and remit prize funds to the MUSL, net of lower tier prize awards. The operating costs of the board are divided equally among all of the participating lotteries.

Jackpot prizes payable in installments are satisfied through investments purchased by the MUSL. The MUSL purchases US government obligations which are held in irrevocable trusts established by the MUSL for the benefit of participating State lotteries. Each week the MUSL allocates 50 percent of sales to the prize pool. If no winning ticket is selected, the available jackpot is carried over to the following jackpot drawing.

The Multi-State Lottery Association's financial report for fiscal year 2009, which may be obtained from the Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations, 8 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0008, includes the following selected information:

Multi-State Lottery Association
(Expressed in Thousands)

Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 116,777
Investments in US Government Securities	113,564
US Government Securities Held for Prize Annuities	561,399
Due from Party Lotteries	22,758
Other Assets	1,992
Total Assets	$ 816,490
Amount Held for Future Prizes	$ 225,677
Grand Prize Annuities Payable	586,653
Other Liabilities	3,366
	815,696
Net Assets, Unrestricted	794
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	$ 816,490
Total Revenue	$ 4,140
Total Expenses	3,621
Excess of revenue over expenses	519
Net assets, beginning	275
Net assets, ending	$ 794

NOTE 14 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

Title 20-A MRSA § 11473 establishes the Maine College Savings Program Fund (the Fund), administered by the Finance Authority of Maine (FAME). The Fund holds all monies associated with the Maine College Savings Program doing business as the NextGen College Investing Plan (NextGen). NextGen is the primary program of the Fund and was established to encourage the investment of funds to be used for qualified higher education expenses at institutions of higher education. The program has been designed to comply with the requirements for treatment as a "Qualified State Tuition Program" under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code.

By statute, program assets are held by the Treasurer of the State of Maine. FAME and the Treasurer of the State of Maine have entered into a management agreement for the Treasurer to act as a fiduciary of the Fund. The Treasurer is responsible for investment of the Fund and determining, with the advice of the Advisory Committee

on College Savings, the proper allocation of the investments of the Fund. The NextGen had approximately $4.2 billion in net assets at June 30, 2009, which have been recorded in a Private Purpose Trust Fund on the financial statements of the State.

The State of Maine pays a local company as a provider for mental health and independent living services through the MaineCare program. The Executive Director of the Company also serves as House Chair of the Joint Standing Committee on Health and Human Services in the Maine Legislature. During fiscal 2009, the State paid $14.7 million for these services; $3.7 million from the General Fund; $8.8 million from the Federal Fund and $2.2 from the Other Special Revenue Fund. At June 30, 2009, the State had no outstanding balance with this vendor.

The State of Maine pays a family owned company as a provider for road reconstruction through the Department of Transportation. The family includes a House Representative on the Utilities and Energy Committee. During fiscal 2009, the State paid $12.5 million for these services; $11.3 million from the Highway Fund, $.5 million from the Transit, Aviation and Rail Transportation Fund and $.7 million from the Capital Projects Fund. At June 30, 2009, the State owed $458 thousand to this vendor.

The State of Maine pays subsidiaries of a local business for nursing facilities medical care services for seniors. The Chief Executive Officer of the company is the spouse of a Deputy Director. During fiscal 2009, the State paid $10.8 million for these services; $3.9 million from the General Fund and $6.9 million from the Federal Fund. At June 30, 2009, the State had no outstanding balance with this vendor.

The State of Maine pays a local non-profit to provide medical care, nursing facilities and MaineCare services to individuals with developmental disabilities. The Chief Executive Officer of the company is the spouse of the Commissioner of the Department of Health and Human Services. During fiscal 2009, the State paid $5.6 million for these services; $3.6 million from the Federal Fund and $2.0 million from the General Fund. At June 30, 2009, the State had no outstanding balance with this vendor.

The State of Maine entered into memoranda of understanding with the Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve Management Authority, a jointly governed organization, through the Bureau of Public Lands and the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. These agreements outline each entity's responsibilities in relation to the operation of the Reserve and the management of the property included within the boundaries of the Reserve. The Authority's responsibilities are generally to manage the Reserve consistent with the Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve Management Plan dated May 1991.

COMPONENT UNITS

The State provided appropriations and grant monies to the following discretely presented component units: University of Maine System, $236.1 million; Maine Community College System, $62.9 million; Maine Municipal Bond Bank, $10.8 million; Finance Authority of Maine, $12.1 million; and Maine State Housing Authority, $3.2 million.

FAME administers several revolving loan funds on behalf of the State of Maine. FAME recorded these funds, which total $32.2 million at June 30, 2009, as a liability in Amounts Held Under State Revolving Loan Programs in their financial statements. The state reports the asset as a receivable in the Special Revenue Fund. During fiscal year 2009, the State expended $3.9 million to FAME for State revolving loan funds. The State also transferred $1 million from its Loan Insurance Reserves to FAME.

Title 20-A MRSA Chapter 419-A established the Maine State Grant Program as a fund under the jurisdiction of the Finance Authority of Maine. All grant revenues under this fund must be distributed by FAME to students who meet the eligibility requirements for a grant under this chapter. During fiscal year 2007, the NextGen College Savings grant funds and the Maine State Grant funds were pooled into the new State of Maine Grant. FAME paid approximately $7.8 million in grants to the University of Maine System (UMS) on behalf of eligible students. The UMS reflected these as grant revenues from the State.

RELATED ORGANIZATIONS
The State receives transfers in the amount of the annual operating surplus from the Maine Turnpike Authority under the Sensible Transportation Act of 1991. The Legislature defined operating surplus within the Maine Turnpike Authority statute to be the total operating revenues of the Authority after money has been set aside to pay reasonable operating expenses and to meet the requirements of any resolution authorizing bonds. The Authority, with the concurrence of the Maine Department of Transportation, established the operating surplus at $4.7 million annually. The payment of debt service costs in connection with the issuance of the Series 1996 Special Obligation Bonds is considered to constitute payment of the operating surplus for the year 2009.

NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

LITIGATION
The State of Maine, its units, and its employees are parties to numerous legal proceedings, many of which are the result of normal governmental operations. In the opinion of the Attorney General and other legal counsel representing the State, in all of the cases listed, the State or its agencies or employees have valid defenses. The following cases have the potential for liability in excess of $1 million. Even if liability is found, the State should not expect to pay out the full amounts being sought against it in all of the cases. In any given case, however, the State could incur a large judgment.

In various lawsuits, Plaintiffs seek damages in excess of $1 million against the State or against State officials, and various notices of claim also specify damages in excess of $1 million where no lawsuit has been filed. In none of these lawsuits, in the view of the Attorney General, is there any reasonable possibility that the State's liability could reach or exceed $1 million. Therefore, these suits have not been individually identified.

Numerous workers' compensation claims are now pending against various State agencies. Since most claims involve the possibility for significant long-term damages, and since the test for demonstrating a causal relationship between the employment and the illness or injury is not as rigorous as in ordinary civil cases, these cases involve the possibility of significant liability for the State. Since possible damages include future medical costs and wage replacements for the employee (and in some cases spouse), it is difficult to estimate the total potential liability to the State.

All other legal proceedings are not, in the opinion of management after consultation with the Attorney General, likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the State.

FEDERAL GRANTS
The State receives significant financial assistance from the federal government. The receipt of grants is generally dependent upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of resources for allowable purposes. Grants are subject to the Federal Single Audit Act. Disallowances by federal officials as a result of these audits may become liabilities of the State. The amount of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor agencies cannot be determined at this time.

POLLUTION REMEDIATION
The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Department of Transportation (DOT) have pollution remediation obligations as defined by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 49. The State's total amount of pollution remediation obligation as of June 30, 2009 is $64.9 million. Superfund sites account for approximately $54.3 million. Superfund is the federal government program to clean up hazardous waste sites.

The following are Superfund sites for which the State has recorded a liability for pollution remediation activities:

Eastland Woolen Mill – The State recorded a liability for pollution remediation activities of approximately $15.5 million. Currently the State shares the costs with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in a cost-sharing ratio of 10 percent State, 90 percent EPA. Beginning in September of 2018, the State will assume 100 percent of the operation and maintenance and long-term monitoring costs.

Eastern Surplus – The State recorded a liability for pollution remediation activities of approximately $30.1 million. Currently the State shares the costs with EPA in a cost-sharing ratio of 10 percent State, 90 percent EPA. Beginning in August of 2012, the State will assume 100 percent of the operation and maintenance and monitoring costs. As of June 30, 2009 the State has received $2.2 million in recoveries from the Department of Defense. The State expects to recover additional costs of $12.9 million.

Union Chemical Co., Inc. – The State recorded a liability for pollution remediation activities of approximately $1.2 million related to future response costs. The State expects to recover the $1.2 million.

Callahan Mine – The State recorded a liability for pollution remediation activities of approximately $7.5 million. Currently the State shares the costs with EPA in a cost-sharing ratio of 10 percent State, 90 percent EPA. The State will assume 100 percent of the cost for the operation and maintenance of the site.

The State recorded a liability for pollution remediation activities of approximately $10.6 million related to seven of eight uncontrolled hazardous substance sites. The State expects to recover $10 million in costs. The pollution remediation liability for one of these sites could not be reasonably estimated. The Uncontrolled Hazardous Substance Sites Program was created in response to the threats and potential threats to human health and the environment posed primarily by abandoned hazardous waste sites. The Uncontrolled Hazardous Substance Sites program is the State's equivalent to the Federal Superfund Program.

The State has the knowledge and expertise to estimate the remediation obligation based on prior experience in identifying and funding similar remediation activities. The standard requires the liability to be measured using the expected cash flow technique. The remediation obligation estimates are subject to change over time. Cost may vary due to price fluctuations, changes in technology, changes in potential responsible parties, results of environmental studies, changes to statues or regulations and other factors that could result in revisions to these estimates. Prospective recoveries from responsible parties may reduce the State's obligation.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS

Title 38 MRSA §1310-F, establishes within the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) a cost-sharing program for the closure and remediation of municipal solid waste landfills that pose an actual or potential hazard to the environment and public health. The State's obligation to provide cost sharing to municipalities is subject to the availability of funds approved for that purpose. State expenditures for landfill remediation projects totaled $528 thousand for fiscal year 2009.

During the 2009 fiscal year, no State general funds or bond funds were expended for municipal solid waste landfill closure projects. After January 1, 2000, the State is no longer liable for the costs relating to the closure of municipal solid waste landfills, except the Commissioner may make grants or payments up to 30 percent, if they are incurred pursuant to an alternative closure schedule approved by DEP prior to January 1, 2000, and if they are specifically identified in a department order or license, schedule of compliance or consent agreement. No reimbursement applications for past closure costs are on file. No additional cost share eligible closures have been approved by DEP. Consequently, the DEP expects no further expenditures for municipal landfill closures.

During the 2009 fiscal year, the State expended $528 thousand of general obligation bond funds for municipal solid waste landfill remediation projects. Remediation funding, subject to the availability of funds, will continue for 90 percent of the cost of remediation for threats posed by a municipal landfill to wells or other structures constructed on or before December 31, 1999. The maximum reimbursement for remediation funding is 50 percent for

structures constructed after that date. The DEP recognizes that, in the future, some landfills will require State funds for post closure investigation and remediation activities. The DEP has estimated the amount of these potential future costs could be as much as $3.5 million, based on current site knowledge, the increasing frequency of residential development near closed municipal landfills, the discovery of older abandoned dump sites now occupied by residential homes, and recent issues involving gas migration from two municipal landfills in the state. Approximately $275 thousand remains in the existing municipal landfill bond account. The bond funds currently available are insufficient to fully cover identified obligations. Additional bond funds will be necessary to cover current outstanding obligations as well as potential future remedial actions.

SAND AND SALT STORAGE PROGRAM

The State estimates the potential aggregate cost to comply with the environmental requirements associated with the Sand and Salt Storage program to be $24 million. This consists of approximately $18 million for State-owned facilities and approximately $6 million for the State's share, under a cost sharing arrangement, for municipal facilities.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM

Title 38 MRSA § 411 establishes within DEP a cost-sharing program for pollution abatement projects. Subject to funding by the Legislature and the approval of the Commissioner, the State may contribute to the design, engineering and construction of municipal pollution abatement facilities. During the 2009 fiscal year, $4.7 million of general obligation bond funds were expended for pollution abatement projects. As of June 30, 2009, amounts encumbered for pollution abatement projects totaled $9.5 million; and general obligation bonds authorized for these projects, but not yet encumbered or expended, totaled $2.6 million. As of June 30, 2009, DEP estimated the total cost (federal, State, and local) of future projects to be $533 million.

GROUND WATER OIL CLEAN-UP FUND

The Ground Water Oil Clean-up Fund is established in Title 38 MRSA § 569-A. Fund activities include, but are not limited to, providing insurance to public and private entities for clean up of oil spills. The program is funded by a per barrel assessment on petroleum products imported into the State. Coverage is up to $1 million per occurrence for both aboveground and underground storage tanks. Third party injury coverage may not exceed $200 thousand per claimant.

A report to the legislature dated February 15, 2007, submitted by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), identified 359 long-term remediation sites as of January 2007 that are covered by the insurance program. As of August 28, 2007 there were 377 sites on the long-term remediation priority list. Since it is not possible for the DEP to estimate the cost of remediation, the State has not accrued a liability in the financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

A portion of the payment that is made to municipalities for General Purpose Aid to Local Schools is allocated for debt service. Although the outstanding indebtedness for school construction projects is debt of the municipalities, the State subsidizes 51.0 percent of the annual payments. As of June 30, 2009, outstanding commitments by municipalities for school bond issues that are eligible for State subsidy totaled $947.3 million.

At June 30, 2009, the Department of Transportation had contractual commitments of approximately $34.4 million for construction of various highway projects. The State's share of that amount is expected to be approximately $8.5 million. Of these amounts, $1.6 million has already been accrued. Federal and State funds plus bond proceeds are expected to fund these future expenditures.

At June 30, 2009, UMS had outstanding commitments on uncompleted construction contracts totaled $9.6 million.

TOBACCO SETTLEMENTS

On November 23, 1998, Maine along with 45 other states and six civil jurisdictions (collectively known under the MSA as the "Settling States"), entered into a Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) with certain Participating

Tobacco Manufacturers (PMs). The MSA is a settlement of lawsuits brought by many States against the four largest tobacco companies alleging multiple counts of misconduct and claiming punitive and compensatory damages, including a claim for all the State's Medicaid costs caused by or related to tobacco use. The MSA includes provisions to annually compensate the State for smoking-related Medicaid costs and to impose marketing and advertising restrictions on PMs to protect public health. In this settlement, the PMs agreed, among other things, to make annual payments to the states and jurisdictions based on their allocable share of the market. In return, the states agreed to relinquish claims to further damages resulting from, among other things, Medicaid costs. Annual payments fluctuate subject to various adjustments and are partially contingent on the passage and enforcement of a State statute imposing economic conditions related to the State's public health claims on the Nonparticipating manufacturers (NPMs) in the form of an annual escrow payment due from each NPM with in-state sales. The NPM Adjustment is set forth in the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA). If the PMs claim an NPM Adjustment for a given year and prove that they lost market share to the NPMs and it is determined that the MSA was a significant factor contributing to that lost market share then an NPM Adjustment 'shall apply' unless a Settling State passed a qualifying statute and 'diligently enforced' that statute. In effect this means that the Allocated Payment to a Settling State that diligently enforced will not be reduced, but a Settling State that did not diligently enforce its qualifying statute will be subject to a reduction in its payment due to the NPM Adjustment. NPM Adjustment Due to the provisions of the MSA, a State that is found not to have diligently enforced its qualifying statute may lose up to its entire annual payment amount due to the NPM Adjustment for a given year.

The NPM Adjustment may be claimed each year and has been claimed for each completed calendar year since 2003. Frequently PMs claim entitlement to the NPM Adjustment and either withhold the amount from their annual payments, or place the amount in what is known as a 'disputed payment account'. Each year beginning in 2003 Maine's annual payments have been lower than calculated because many of the PMs have claimed entitlement to the NPM Adjustment and either withheld money or routed it to the disputed payments account. For the year 2003, the Adjustment claimed by the PMs, and calculated as set forth in the MSA, was approximately 18 percent of the total amount paid by the PMs and distributed among the Settling States. However, the total amount related to the NPM Adjustment to which the PMs are entitled is dependent on the number of non-diligent states.

In addition, in the MSA, the PMs agreed to pay $8.6 billion in Strategic Contribution Payments (SCP) to certain states and jurisdictions as compensation for their contribution to the overall settlement. Maine's share of this total amount is approximately $114 million. Maine will receive this amount through ten annual SCP payments starting in 2008. In April 2009, Maine received a total of $59.2 million including both the annual payment amount and the strategic contribution amount.

ESCHEAT PROPERTY

The State Abandoned Property Statute requires the deposit of certain defined and unclaimed assets into a state-managed Abandoned Property Fund (Private Purpose Trust Fund). The State Statute provides that whenever the cash balance of the fund exceeds $500 thousand at fiscal year-end, the excess must be remitted to the General Fund where it is reported as operating transfers from other funds. At June 30, 2009, the Fund included $4.4 million of securities not yet liquidated that were not subject to transfer to the General Fund. Net collections from inception (1979) to June 30, 2009 of approximately $153.4 million represent a contingent liability to the State since claims for refund may be filed by the owners of such property.

A liability representing the probable amount of escheat property that will be reclaimed and paid to claimants and other third parties is reported in the Fund. To the extent that the assets in the Fund are less than the claimant liability, a receivable (due from other funds) is reported in that Fund and an equal liability (due to other funds) is reported in the General Fund. At June 30, 2009, the amount reported in the Fund for claimant liability is $29.9 million. The General Fund shows a $25 million payable to the Escheat Fund.

NURSING HOME LOANS

In 1994, the Maine Department of Human Services substantially revised the eligibility criteria for Medicaid coverage of nursing facility services, causing a decline in occupancy in nursing facilities. The occupancy decline has not affected each nursing facility equally. In some instances, particularly in proprietary nursing homes,

borrowing under the taxable financing reserve fund resolution, which consists primarily of loans to nursing homes, these declines in occupancy created cash flow problems.

MHHEFA advanced approximately $542 thousand from the operating fund as of June 30, 2009 to other financially troubled institutions, with combined loan amounts due the Authority of approximately $9.5 million at June 30, 2009, including loans of $9.1 million reserved at June 30, 2009. These advances were primarily made to assist these institutions in meeting debt service requirements in years prior to fiscal 2009. MHHEFA also has approximately $.4 million of other receivables outstanding with the operating fund at June 30, 2009, primarily related to amounts due from institutions to reimburse the Authority for arbitrage rebate payments made on their behalf. MHHEFA established a $.7 million reserve in its operating fund related to the above loans, advances and other receivables outstanding.

CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Article 9, § 14-A, C, and D of the Maine State Constitution provides that the State may insure the payment of mortgage loans for industrial, manufacturing, fishing, agricultural and recreational enterprises; mortgage loans for the acquisition, construction, repair and remodeling of houses owned or to be owned by members of two tribes on several Indian reservations; and mortgage loans to resident Maine veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States, including loans to a business organization owned in whole or in part by resident Maine veterans. The aggregate of these obligations, at any one time, may not exceed $90 million, $1 million, and $4 million, respectively. At June 30, 2009, loans outstanding pursuant to these authorizations are $34.1 million, less than $1 million, and less than $1 million, respectively. The State has not paid, nor does it expect to pay, any amounts as a result of these authorizations as of June 30, 2009.

Article 8, § 2, of the Maine State Constitution provides that the State may secure funds, through the issuance of bonds authorized by the Governor, for loans to Maine students attending institutions of higher education. The amount of bonds issued and outstanding shall not at any one time exceed $4 million in the aggregate. At June 30, 2009, no bonds were outstanding. The State has not paid, nor does it expect to pay, any amount as a result of this authorization as of June 30, 2009.

MORAL OBLIGATIONS

The State of Maine, through statute, enables certain Authorities to establish capital reserve funds. These funds may be used to secure a variety of financial undertakings including the issuance of bonds. The minimum amount of the capital reserve fund may be determined by statute or set by the Authority. The statutes may also limit the amount of debt that may be secured by the capital reserve funds, and allow the Authority to issue debt that is not secured by these funds.

On or before December first of each year, the Authority is required to certify to the Governor the amount, if any, necessary to restore any capital reserve fund to its required minimum. If there is a shortfall, the Governor is required to pay first from the "Contingent Account" the amounts necessary for restoration. The Governor shall certify any remaining unpaid amounts to the Legislature, which is then required to appropriate and pay the remaining amounts to the Authority during the then-current State fiscal year.

These moral obligations are not considered to be "full faith and credit" obligations of the State, and voter approval of the underlying bonds is not required. No capital reserve fund restorations have been made in the current or previous years.

The following summarizes information regarding outstanding moral obligations:

Moral Obligation Bonds
(Expressed in Thousands)

Issuer	Bonds Outstanding	Required Debt Reserve	Obligation Debt Limit	Legal Citation
Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority - debt	$ 1,325,015	$107,373	no limit	22 MRSA § 2075
conduit debt	149,080		no limit	22 MRSA § 2075
Finance Authority of Maine	37,403	-	$ 698,685	10 MRSA §1032, 1053
	-	-	50,000	20-A MRSA §11449
	-	-	50,000	38 MRSA §2221
Loring Development Authority *	-	-	100,000	5 MRSA §13080-N
Maine Municipal Bond Bank	1,234,930	132,281	no limit	30-A MRSA §6006
Maine Educational Loan Authority *	32,115	1,029	50,000	20-A MRSA §11424
Maine State Housing Authority	1,445,446	-	2,150,000	30-A MRSA §4906
Total	$ 4,223,989	$240,683		

* Reported in combining non-major component unit financial statements.

NOTE 16 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT
On October 29, 2009 the State issued $14.4 million, of Bond Anticipation Notes that mature on June 15, 2010.

COMPONENT UNITS
On February 24, 2009, the Maine State Housing Authority (MSHA) redeemed at par $23.8 million of its 1997 through 2006 Mortgage Purchase Fund bonds.

On July 22, 2009, the Maine Municipal Bond Bank (MMBB) issued $105 million of Series A Transportation Infrastructure Revenue Bonds. The Bonds mature from 2010 to 2023 and carry an interest rate ranging from 2.5 percent to 5 percent. On August 27, 2009, MMBB issued $21.6 million of its 2009 Series C General Resolution Bonds. The bonds mature from 2010 to 2029 and carry an interest rate ranging from 1.1 percent to 4.25 percent. Also on August 27, 2009 MMBB issued $34.9 million of its 2009 Series D Bonds $4.7 million of Series E Refunding Bonds and $19.1 million of Series F Refunding Bonds. The 2009 Series E Refunding Bonds refunded the 1994 Series D Bonds maturing in 2014 for $4.7 million, and the Series F Refunding Bonds refunded the 1998 Series C and 199 Series C and E Bonds maturing in 2010 to 2012, aggregating $19.4 million.

On September 30, 2009, the Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority sold all of the assets of Portland Center for Assisted Living to a third-party. The purchase price exceeded the carrying value of the assets sold.

STATE GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Subsequent to year-end, the State's General Fund revenues have not met budgeted estimates based on the revenue reforecast in May, 2009. The October 2009 revenue forecast has estimated that revenues for the fiscal year 2010 and 2011 biennium will be reduced by a total of $383.7 million. The fiscal year 2010 impact of this revenue reduction is expected to be $209.4 million. On November 20, 2009 the Governor signed a curtailment order reducing General Fund allotment by $63.1 million as the first step in addressing the revenue shortfall. A supplemental budget package for the biennium will be submitted to the legislature in January 2010.

TAX RECEIVABLES REDUCTION INITIATIVE

In August 2009, Governor Baldacci and the Legislature authorized the Tax Receivables Reduction Initiative (TRRI). This program is intended to encourage delinquent taxpayers to pay existing tax obligations. TRRI will allow taxpayers with tax liabilities that were assessed as of September 1, 2009 to resolve those liabilities with payment of the tax, the interest and 10 percent of the penalty. By making the payment and signing the TRRI application, the remaining 90 percent of the penalties will be waived.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

STATE OF MAINE
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General Fund				Highway Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	$ 2,993,244	$ 2,721,660	$ 2,682,299	$ (39,361)	$ 234,197	217,243	$ 216,201	$ (1,042)
Assessments and Other	115,806	118,677	120,089	1,412	105,306	98,046	97,744	(302)
Federal Grants	3,091	14,613	14,844	231	400	400	3	(397)
Service Charges	46,312	42,553	44,211	1,658	5,070	4,684	7,587	2,903
Income from Investments	(3,205)	1,028	3,831	2,803	1,000	458	480	22
Miscellaneous Revenue	7,025	9,570	11,132	1,562	2,157	2,111	542	(1,569)
Total Revenues	3,162,273	2,908,101	2,876,406	(31,695)	348,131	322,942	322,557	(385)
Expenditures								
Governmental Support and Operations	262,247	260,779	239,485	21,294	39,249	38,405	36,626	1,779
Economic Development & Workforce Training	41,051	38,986	37,030	1,956	-	-	-	-
Education	1,493,007	1,476,164	1,455,087	21,077	-	-	-	-
Health and Human Services	1,026,428	981,669	929,836	51,833	-	-	-	-
Business Licensing & Regulation	40	38	-	38	-	-	-	-
Natural Resources Development & Protection	71,778	69,055	68,114	941	46	45	38	7
Justice and Protection	265,798	275,133	271,853	3,280	37,988	37,552	36,401	1,151
Arts, Heritage & Cultural Enrichment	8,696	8,108	8,084	24	-	-	-	-
Transportation Safety & Development	-	-	-	-	270,681	280,418	230,279	50,139
Total Expenditures	3,169,045	3,109,932	3,009,489	100,443	347,964	356,420	303,344	53,076
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(6,772)	(201,831)	(133,083)	68,748	167	(33,478)	19,213	52,691
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Operating Transfers Net	(66,458)	(53,338)	(57,247)	(3,909)	2,112	2,207	(6,270)	(8,477)
Proceeds from Pledged Future Revenues								
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(66,458)	(53,338)	(57,247)	(3,909)	2,112	2,207	(6,270)	(8,477)
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	$ (73,230)	$ (255,169)	$ (190,330)	$ 64,839	$ 2,279	$ (31,271)	$ 12,943	$ 44,214
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year			321,351				114,914	
Fund Balances at End of Year			$ 131,021				$ 127,857	

Federal Funds				Other Special Revenue Fund			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 224,627	$ 220,724	$ 207,016	$ (13,708)
7	-	6	6	133,303	132,363	104,035	(28,328)
2,293,825	3,319,643	2,852,181	(467,462)	16,086	17,512	7,527	(9,985)
7	1,007	678	(329)	143,327	161,121	159,807	(1,314)
17	17	211	194	2,355	2,324	1,675	(649)
1,975	2,225	3,078	853	249,336	294,739	170,413	(124,326)
2,295,831	3,322,892	2,856,154	(466,738)	769,034	828,783	650,473	(178,310)
9,039	15,598	6,092	9,506	166,690	170,965	152,218	18,747
117,978	220,890	158,622	62,268	34,463	26,565	17,843	8,722
189,501	255,135	224,307	30,828	7,867	9,922	6,326	3,596
1,901,772	2,384,031	2,132,268	251,763	505,751	516,139	398,219	117,920
972	1,557	817	740	76,547	114,183	64,070	50,113
42,830	62,177	39,237	22,940	120,797	146,540	101,303	45,237
102,256	141,924	66,248	75,676	39,356	43,659	35,910	7,749
3,475	3,556	2,873	683	2,015	2,217	1,179	1,038
194,395	263,835	178,337	85,498	14,866	91,984	80,668	11,316
2,562,218	3,348,703	2,808,801	539,902	968,352	1,122,174	857,736	264,438
(266,387)	(25,811)	47,353	73,164	(199,318)	(293,391)	(207,263)	86,128
258	258	4,334	4,076	145,087	126,136	136,201	10,065
				-	66,000	55,543	(10,457)
258	258	4,334	4,076	145,087	192,136	191,744	(392)
$ (266,129)	$ (25,553)	$ 51,687	$ 77,240	$ (54,231)	$ (101,255)	$ (15,519)	$ 85,736
		2,683				222,117	
		$ 54,370				$ 206,598	

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STATE OF MAINE
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General Fund	Highway Fund	Federal Funds	Special Revenue Fund
Fund Balances - Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis	$ 131,021	$ 127,857	$ 54,370	$ 206,598
Basis Differences				
Revenue Accruals/Adjustments:				
Taxes Receivable	207,972	1,433	-	9,751
Intergovernmental Receivables	-	-	643,441	-
Other Receivables	4,899	2,134	67,814	66,325
Inventories	1,473	-	1,387	-
Due from Component Units	4		12	1,254
Due from Other Funds	29,336	14,452	2,312	81,635
Other Assets	3,187	-	436	-
Deferred Revenues	(220,452)	(7,005)	(1,387)	(27,564)
Total Revenue Accruals/Adjustments	26,419	11,014	714,015	131,401
Expenditure Accruals/Adjustments:				
Accounts Payable	(210,121)	(13,091)	(588,969)	(24,537)
Due to Component Units	(1,912)	(69)	(6,000)	(337)
Bonds Issued	-	-	-	-
Accrued Liabilities	(25,315)	(10,332)	(7,570)	(9,690)
Taxes Payable	(135,124)	(4)	-	-
Intergovernmental Payables	-	-	(105,883)	-
Due to Other Funds	(58,361)	(80,490)	(32,800)	(3,172)
Total Expenditure Accruals/Adjustments	(430,833)	(103,986)	(741,222)	(37,736)
Fund Balances - GAAP Basis	$ (273,393)	$ 34,885	$ 27,163	$ 300,263

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
BUDGETARY REPORTING

Statutory/Budgetary Presentation

In accordance with statute, the Governor presents a biennial budget for the General Fund and special revenue funds to the Legislature for enactment or revision. Effective November 27, 1995, a State Constitutional Amendment provided the Governor a "line item" veto of dollar amounts, allowing a dollar substitution for those amounts disapproved, as long as an appropriation or allocation is not increased (or a deappropriation or deallocation decreased) either in the specified line or in any other line in the legislative document. Another Constitutional Amendment requires the State to fund at least 90 percent of the annual cost of future mandates imposed on local governments; any exception requires a two-thirds vote of the elected members of the House and Senate.

Once passed and signed, the budget becomes the financial plan for the next biennium. It includes proposed expenditures for all departments and agencies, interest and debt redemption charges, and expenditures for capital projects to be undertaken and executed during each fiscal year. The budget also includes anticipated revenues and any other means of financing expenditures. The State Budget Officer is required to use the revenue projections of the Revenue Forecasting Committee in preparing the General Fund and Highway Fund budgets.

Exceptional circumstances do not apply to new programs or program expansions that go beyond existing program criteria and operation.

Detailed budgetary control is maintained at the program and line category level at which appropriations and allocations are approved by the Legislature, principally through a quarterly allotment system. The State Budget Officer and the Governor must approve budget revisions during the year, reflecting program changes or intradepartmental administrative transfers. Except in specific instances, only the Legislature may transfer appropriations between departments. Increases in appropriation, allocation, or funding for new programs are presented to the Legislature as a supplemental budget. For the year ended June 30, 2009, the legislature deappropriated $217.2 million of original appropriations for the General Fund.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded to reserve a portion of the applicable appropriation or allocation, is employed in governmental fund types. For financial statement purposes, encumbrances outstanding at June 30 are shown as reservations of fund balance. Unencumbered appropriations in the General Fund and Highway Fund lapse at June 30 unless, by law, they are carried forward to a subsequent year. Amounts carried forward are shown as reservations of fund balance.

The State's budget is prepared primarily on a cash basis. Sales, income, corporate and fuel taxes include a modified accrual basis adjustment to recognize revenues that are expected to be collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year.

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule is presented as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) in this report. Actual amounts in this schedule are presented on a budgetary basis. Because this basis differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), a reconciliation between the budgetary and GAAP basis is presented in the RSI.

The various funds and programs within funds utilize a number of different budgetary control processes. Annual legislative appropriations and revenue estimates are provided for most "operating" funds.

The original executive budget and original legislative appropriations provide general purpose (unrestricted) revenue estimates in order to demonstrate compliance with constitutional provisions. Revenues restricted by law or outside grantors to a specific program are estimated at a level of detail consistent with controlling related expenditure accounts.

For programs financed from restricted revenues, spending authorization is generally contingent upon recognition of the related revenue. Reductions of spending authority occur if revenues fall short of estimates. If revenues exceed the estimate, supplemental appropriations are required before the additional resources can be spent.

The budgetary comparison schedule presented for the General Fund, the Highway Fund, the Federal Fund, and the Other Special Revenue Fund presents the original and final appropriated budgets for fiscal year 2008-2009, as well as the actual resource inflows, outflows and fund balances stated on the budgetary basis.

The original budget and related estimated revenues represent the spending authority enacted into law by the appropriation bills as of June 7, 2007, and includes encumbrances carried forward from the prior year.

Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) require that the final legal budget be reflected in the "final budget" column. Therefore updated revenue estimates available for appropriations as of June 30, 2009 rather than the amounts shown in the original budget, are reported.

The final appropriations budget represents original and supplemental appropriations, carry-forwards, approved transfers, and executive order reductions. Expenditures, transfers out, other financing uses, and encumbrances are combined and classified by policy area rather than being reported by character and function as shown in the GAAP statements. This policy area classification is used to better reflect organizational responsibility and to be more consistent with the budget process.

Compliance at the Legal Level of Budgetary Control

The Budgetary Comparison Schedules by Agency depict budgeted to actual expenditures at the Department level, which is the legal level of budgetary control for all governmental funds. The schedules provide further detail at the agency level within departments for transparency.

Required Supplementary Information – State Retirement Plan

Schedule of Funding Progress

	(a)	(b)	(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	(b-a)/c)
Actuarial Valuation Date	**Actuarial Value Of Assets**	**Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) – Entry Age**	**Unfunded AAL (UAAL)**	**Funded Ratio**	**Annual Covered Payroll**	**UAAL (as a percentage of covered payroll)**
June 30, 2009	8,383,147,465	12,377,262,461	3,994,114,996	67.7%	1,678,930,948	237.9%
June 30, 2008	8,691,075,704	11,721,271,968	3,030,196,264	74.1%	1,628,421,362	186.1%
June 30, 2007	8,302,466,643	11,209,708,127	2,907,241,484	74.1%	1,595,199,514	182.2%
June 30, 2006	7,556,514,663	10,598,346,071	3,041,831,408	71.3%	1,546,315,522	196.7%
June 30, 2005	7,013,846,148	10,048,587,643	3,034,741,495	69.8%	1,516,390,862	200.1%
June 30, 2004	6,498,608,717	9,485,605,608	2,986,996,891	68.5%	1,472,429,214	202.9%
June 30, 2003	6,085,632,834	9,007,851,422	2,922,218,588	67.6%	1,442,278,362	202.6%

Major changes in actuarial assumptions include the following:

Valuation date	June 30, 2008	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2004
Actuarial assumptions:			
Investment rate of return	7.75%	7.75%	8.00%
Projected salary increases	4.75% - 10.00%	4.75% - 10.00%	5.50% - 9.50%
Includes inflation at	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Cost of living adjustments	3.75%	3.75%	4.00%

The Maine Public Retirement System (the System), which is a component unit of the State, is the administrator of an agent, multiple-employer, defined benefit public employee retirement system. The June 30, 2009 report may be obtained from the Maine Public Employees Retirement System, 46 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333.

The System amortizes the unfunded liability of the State and teacher plan over a closed period that cannot be longer than 31 years from July 1, 1997 but may be, and at certain times has been, shorter than that period. In 2000, the amortization period was reduced to a 19-year period from June 30, 2000. In 2004, the Legislature relengthened the period to 25 years, the full extent of the then-remaining Constitutional years for the 2004-2005 biennium, and reshortened the period effective July 1, 2005 to the 13 years that will then remain in the earlier shortened period. In 2005, the State repealed the "sunset" provision, with the result that the period for reduction of these unfunded actuarial liabilities continues to the full extent permitted by the State constitution, or June 30, 2028. The contribution rate in effect for 2009 was determined by the 2006 valuation, as revised, and reflects the relengthened amortization period. The unfunded actuarial accrual liability of the judicial plan is amortized over a period of which 8 years remained at June 30, 2009.

Note: Actuarial valuations are performed biennially on even years. Rollforward valuations occur on odd numbered years. The latest actuarial valuation occurred June 30, 2008.

Required Supplementary Information – Other Post-employment Benefit Plans

Schedules of Funding Progress
(Expressed in millions)

State Employees Healthcare Plan

	(a)	(b)	(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	(b-a)/c)
Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value Of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) – Entry Age	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL (as a percentage of covered payroll)
June 30, 2009	82	1,311	1,229	6.25%	595	206.55%
June 30, 2008	98	1,242	1,144	7.89%	568	201.41%

Teachers Healthcare Plan

	(a)	(b)	(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	(b-a)/c)
Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value Of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) – Entry Age	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL (as a percentage of covered payroll)
June 30, 2009	$-	994	994	0.00%	1,215	81.81%
June 30, 2008	$-	1,044	1,044	0.00%	1,160	90.00%

State Employees Group Life Insurance Plan

	(a)	(b)	(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	(b-a)/c)
Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value Of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) – Entry Age	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL (as a percentage of covered payroll)
June 30, 2009	17.5	67.9	50.4	25.77%	601.1	8.38%
June 30, 2008	21.1	64.9	43.8	32.51%	601.1	7.29%
June 30, 2007	20.8	65.2	44.4	31.90%	521.2	8.52%

Teachers Group Life Insurance Plan

	(a)	(b)	(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	(b-a)/c)
Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value Of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) – Entry Age	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL (as a percentage of covered payroll)
June 30, 2009	17.7	54.7	37.0	32.36%	591.1	6.26%
June 30, 2008	19.9	52.1	32.2	38.20%	591.1	5.45%
June 30, 2007	19.1	54.1	35.0	35.30%	559.1	6.26%

Schedules of Funding Progress

(Expressed in 000's)

First Responders Healthcare Plan

	(a)	(b)	(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	(b-a)/c)
Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value Of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) – Entry Age	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL (as a percentage of covered payroll)
June 30, 2009	$-	20,063	20,063	0.00%	51,876	38.67%
June 30, 2008	$-	19,806	19,806	0.00%	51,021	38.82%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

(Expressed in 000's)

	Employer Contributions						
	State Employees		Teachers		First Responders		
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	
Healthcare - 2009	77,000	65.43%	60,000	30.65%	1,045	.25%	
Healthcare - 2008	111,000	149.90%	46,000	38.38%	1,045	0%	
Group Life - 2009	5,700	217.14%			N/A	N/A	
Group Life - 2008	5,500	.42%			N/A	N/A	

Required Supplementary Information – Information about Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 34, the State has adopted an alternative process for recording depreciation expense on selected infrastructure assets. Under this process, the State does not record depreciation expense nor are amounts capitalized in connection with improvements to these assets, unless the improvements expand the capacity or efficiency of an asset. Assets accounted for under the modified approach include 8,811 highway miles or 17,921 lane miles of roads and 2,963 bridges having a total deck area of 12 million square feet that the State is responsible to maintain.

In order to utilize the modified approach, the State is required to:

- Maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure.
- Perform condition assessments of eligible assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale.
- Estimate each year the annual amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the State.
- Document that the assets are being preserved at, or above, the established condition level.

Roads and bridges maintained by the Department of Transportation are accounted for using the modified approach.

Highways

Measurement Scale for Highways

The Maine Department of Transportation (MDOT) uses six indicators to determine the condition of highway adequacy. The six indicators and their relative point weighting are listed in the table below.

Data Element	Point Rating (%)	Description
Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	45	PCR is defined as the composite condition of the pavement on a roadway only, and is compiled from the severity and extent of pavement distresses such as cracking, rutting and patching. It is the key indicator used to determine the optimum time to treat a particular section of road. Points decrease as PCR decreases.
Safety	20	Statewide crash rates are used to allocate points. Locations with high rates get fewer points.
Backlog (Built v Unbuilt roadway)	15	A "Built" road is one that has been constructed to a modern standard, usually post 1950. This includes adequate drainage, base, and pavement to carry the traffic load, and adequate sight distance and width to meet current safety standards. "Unbuilt" (backlog) is defined as a roadway section that has not been built to modern standards. Yes or No (15 or 0).
Annual Average Daily Traffic divided by the hourly highway capacity (AADT/C)	10	This ratio measures how intensely a highway is utilized. As a highway facility's AADT/C ratio increases, the average speed of vehicles on that facility tends to decrease. This decrease in average speed is evidence of reduced mobility. As congestion increases, points decrease (0-10).
Posted Speed	5	Lower speeds equal fewer points.
Paved Shoulder	5	In general, roadways with paved shoulders perform at a higher level and last longer than those without shoulders or with only gravel shoulders. Yes or No (5 or 0).
	100	

Bridges

MDOT uses four separate factors to obtain a numerical value used to indicate the ability of bridges to remain in service at the current level of usage. The numeric value is a percentage ranging from 0% to represent an entirely insufficient or deficient bridge, and 100% to represent an entirely sufficient bridge. The four indicators and their relative point weighting are listed in the table below. The composite numeric value is based on the sufficiency rating formula in the Recording and Coding Guide for Structure Inventory and Appraisal of the Nation's Bridges.

Data Element	Point Rating (%)	Description
Structural Adequacy and Safety	55	This category considers inventory rating, superstructure, substructure and culverts.
Serviceability and Functional Obsolescence	30	Serviceability and functional obsolescence that addresses the number of lanes, average daily traffic, roadway width, bridge width, deck condition, under clearances, waterway adequacy, alignment, and defense highway designation.
Essentiality for Public Use	15	This considers detour length, average daily traffic, and defense highway designation.
Special Reductions	(13)	The sufficiency rating also includes consideration of special reductions for detour length, safety features, and type of structure.

Assessed Conditions
The following table shows adequacy ratings for maintenance levels from Excellent to Poor.

Adequacy Rating	Total
Excellent	80-100
Good	70-80
Fair	60-70
Poor	0-60

MDOT intends to maintain highways and bridges at an adequacy rating of 60 or higher. The following table shows adequacy ratings achieved by MDOT.

Fiscal Year	Highways	Bridges
2009	75.3	78.0
2008	75.6	79.0
2007	76.0	78.0

Comparison of Estimated-to-Actual Preservation Costs
The following table presents the State's preservation costs for the past five fiscal years. It also shows the estimate of spending necessary to preserve and maintain the roads and bridges at, or above, a sufficiency rating of 60 for both highways and bridges (in millions).

Actual Preservation Costs
(Amounts in millions)

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Highways	$ 74.5	$ 80.0	$ 71.7	$ 46.3	$ 42.1
Bridges	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.8	4.0
Total	**$ 76.1**	**$ 81.6**	**$ 73.3**	**$ 51.1**	**$ 46.1**

Estimated Preservation Costs
(Amounts in millions)

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Highways	$ 52.2	$ 97.7	$ 59.7	$ 47.1	$ 43.8
Bridges	4.3	2.0	1.3	4.9	4.2
Total	**$ 56.5**	**$ 99.7**	**$ 61.0**	**$ 52.0**	**$ 48.0**

Transportation Bonds
Transportation bonds, approved by referendum, are issued to fund improvements to highways and bridges. Of the amount authorized by Chapter 39, PL 2007, $50 million was spent during FY2009.

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